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THE WAR CONTINUED--A "PARODY UPON A PARASITE."

[From the London Punch, May 4.]

AIR—"*The Tiy Green.*"

Oh, a dainty nest hath the Gregarine,
In many a chignon fair;
They're smug to be hidelh, for combs never clean
The purchased and alien hair.
He plays unmolested, the frisettes amid,
Scarce, save by a microscope, seen;
There he gambols at will, being easily hid,
Like the rays on the moonlit green!

Chorus—Creeping where 'tis not quite clean,
A parasite gay is the Gregarine.

He crosses the ocean, this roamer gay,
Of a dainty dwelling in quest;
And on many a head will he couch on his way,
To find a quiet nest.
On the skull of a serf he was cradled, may be,
In a foul-smelling Russian back-slum;
Whence, brought to bedeck English beauty, did he
With the hosts of his relatives come.

Chorus—Creeping where 'tis not quite clean,
A parasite sleek is the Gregarine!

But, the lowly his birth, a free entrance he gains
To the highest society here;
The Queen of the fashion, in Mayfair who reigns,
Will find a quiet nest.
Her head is the spot he is sure to delight,
Finding, "Society they have some secrets. I wonder
Where they sleep, and what they eat, and if they
Are rich." So, forgetting all the trouble I had
Before brought upon myself, I determined to listen.

Brainless beauty thinks proper to wear:
'Tis he's waked by the whirl of a galop or valse,
When he chances himself to find out.

Chorus—Creeping where 'tis seldom clean,
A parasite rare is the Gregarine!

THE BOY WHO LISTNED.

A Tale of Warning from Fancy Land.

You ask, "Do you find many flowers in the South?" Yes, I answer such flowers as we never see but in gardens in England. Anemones of all colors, gladioli, heaths, and many others too numerous to tell. Some, again, if not very beautiful, are curious and rare. If you like I will tell you a story about one of them.

Once I was climbing up a steep hill, when my Union stood on a small insignificant-looking orchis, so different in appearance from our beautiful purple orchis that grows in the fields in spring time, of the lovely white, sweet-scented meadows in the summer, that it seemed hardly worth picking; but thinking, if not pretty it may be rare, I dug it up, root and all, and brought it home.

Well, I put it in a glass of water, and getting out my botany book, tried to find outits name. It was difficult at first, but after little while I found that the flower I have in French was *L'homme pendu*, "The Hung Man."

Indeed it is a most expressive name for it. There are the two long legs dangling in the air, and the two straight, useless looking arms dangling by the sides of the little, inanimate body. Dear me, I said to myself, what a very odd thing! I wonder why it is called so, or rather how a flower ever got to be so very like a "hung man."

I was sitting on a very comfortable sofa in our *salon*, as they call a drawing-room in this country, a pretty round, olive wood table at my side, on which to place my books and work, a nice wood fire on the open hearth, and on the other side of the room a table covered with vases and glasses of wild flowers.

Suddenly a voice seemed to whisper, "Lady, listen to my tale."

I thought I must be dreaming, but the voice continued, 'Dear lady, don't look at me, I only listen. I cannot bear that any one should see me as I now appear. Alas! alas, people call me *L'homme pendu*."

After this circumstance I could only say, "Dear me, how very strange!",

"It is years since it happened," continued the voice, "for now I am a man, and then I was a boy. Perhaps you have heard of the boy who listened?"

Now to tell the truth, I have heard in my time of many little boys, and girls too, who have been found out in their faults, but in truth, I would-listen when they ought), and so I did not exactly know what to say.

"Well, lady, I was 'the boy who listened.' I lived with my father, mother and mother in the Pink Villa above the Dark Valley, my father having charge of the lands belonging to Count B——. When I was quite a little fellow my mother used to take me with her into the olive yards, and many an hour have I spent under the great spreading olive trees, picking up the olives that fell accidentally, or that my father knocked from the branches with a long cane.

"My dear mother thought by keeping me employed to keep me out of mischief, and so in a measure she did. But when my little hands were employed, my thoughts were free to rove where they would; and while I was busily employed in picking up the shining black olives, or tending the great tall mules that came for wine and them, dressed out so smartly with bells and scarlet tassels and gay nose-bags, to carry the olives to the oil mill by the sea, I amused myself by listening to everything that was said. Worse still, if I lost part of a story I supplied it from my own brains.

"This, perhaps, would have been no great harm if I had not repeated what I heard. One must hear a great many wrong things in this world; but when people begin repeating them there is no peace either for the speaker or the hearer, and so I soon found. First one would not let me come near him, and then another; now one would give me a cuff on the head, and another call me a fool-hate or an ourang-outang. I really had no peace. My poor mother did all she could to break me of this bad trick, but to no purpose.

"At last my father declared he would bear it no longer. I was constantly getting him into trouble with one or other of his neighbors; and as I was now grown a tall sturdy lad, he determined that I should take charge of a flock of goats and sheep belonging to the count, and lead them every day up to the mountain. There, at any rate, there would be no one for me to listen to or chatter with.

"I must confess that I did not think this a very hard punishment, for while hitherto I had been but scantily clad in a loose bundle of rags and tatters, I now found in place of my brown cloth thick knitted woolen stockings, good stout shoes a great brown cloak of the same cloth as my breeches, and what pleased me most, a peaked crown hat, such as all our shepherds wear. Every morning my mother packed up some bread, and now and then a slice of melon, in my wallet, and hung a little gourd full of wine at my side.

"I had known Jaques, the head goat for years. We had been young together, and many a game we had had on the hill sides. He was proud of our house. He had now grown grave and sedate, and led the flock like an old officer; but he never forgot me, and always greeted me with an affectionate though gruff "baa."

"I was very happy for a long time. How could I be otherwise? You know, that though our mountains can boast but little grass, how beautiful are the crops of wild myrtle and lavender, rosemary and thyme. If our valleys are but stony gullies, how beautiful are the yellow flowered shrubs that hang about the rugged cliffs, and the masses of various colored heaths and flowers that grow in every crevice!

"And then, in wandering from hill to hill, what splendid views opened on every side, so different from the dark trunks and blue green leaves of the olive trees among which I had spent most of my days. How glorious the snowy mountains rising away in the north, now lighted up with the brilliant sunshine, now dull and gloomy, overhanging great masses of clouds—the nearer hills, some bleak and barren, some terraced nearly to their summits, clad with olives and vines, figs and almonds. How gay was the beautiful sea spread at my feet, and the deep blue sea studded with sails. I really enjoyed it all, and would sit looking around and dreaming till Jaques, getting impatient, would give a gruff bleat with his tongue hanging out and his head at me, and utter a gruff "baa," to tell me that the flock had eaten all they could find, and that it was my business to lead them to fresh pasture.

"All at one I discovered that I was not alone upon the mountain, but that hundreds of little people were constantly passing and repassing on various errands. At first I supposed, in truth, belonged to the fairies. They used in old times to live on the opposite side of the valley, and to this day you may see the ruins of "the fairies' bath;" but when they came to look more closely they did not like the monks, and moved their quarters; and so there I was, feeding my flock on fairy ground.

"Now you're fine knows, or ought to know that if you are civil to the faries, they, like most other people, are civil to you. So I, knowing this, took off my high-crowned hat, and made the lowest bow that ever happened to be made a bow. In a few days they passed again, and entered into conversation with me on different subjects, such as the state of the weather, how the olives ripened (if there were any chance of a French or austrian invasion. Had I been content with this ordinary chit-chat, well would it have been for me. But, as I said before, I will think-ing, "evidently they have some secrets. I wonder where they sleep, and what they eat, and if they are rich." So, forgetting all the trouble I had before brought upon myself, I determined to listen.

"From that hour I was constantly hanging over rocks, and hiding behind trees and bushes, or pretending to be asleep, and all the while listening with all my might, and fancying the fairies would never find out my mean, prying ways.

"But I at last discovered I had deceived myself in imagining they were not aware of my proceedings. They began to pass me, returning my profound bow with a cool nod, and in the end never even looking towards me. Still I continued to pry and to listen, and one day to my dismay I heard them discussing my conduct and understood in one moment how deeply they were hurt at my behavior.

"'We never did him an unkind deed,' said they, 'or even played him a trick. We have allowed his flock to nibble our choicest myrtles, and his goats have destroyed our whole crop of lavender without a remonstrance on our part. What we shall do next winter for thyme to flavor our soup, or rosemary to make wash for our hair, we know not. Then we never sup and sprinkle our portion, but of such minor things we would not have spoken, if only he had not listened. Oh! that was so mean! so false! And without doubt he must be punished.'

"'Kill him,' growled an old fairy, in a voice exactly like Jaques.

"'No, my little man,' said one, more mildly disposed, in the voice of a sheep,

"'Spare him! spare him!'" cried a third, in the tones of a young lamb.

"'Middle measures are always best,' rejoined a fourth; 'so let us hang him. It would never do to let him betray our secrets to the world.'

"So they hung me. But they did not kill me outright. Every day they give a smaller and smaller quantity of food, till in the course of years I have been reduced to the size you see. My limbs are shrunk, and I look become the wretched object you now behold.

"Dear Jaques, I have reason to believe, took the flock safely home when he missed me, and my parents think I came to an untimely end, and constantly search for my bones; but Jaques knows better, and neither he nor any of the flock ever crop a leaf of their unfortunate shepherd; 'The Hung Man.'"—*People's Magazine.*

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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MEXICO.

Fall of the City--The Particulars.

SUBSEQUENT REIGN OF TERROR.

Blow at the Church--Prostration of Business--Extortionate Orders--News of Maximilian's Death--The Universal Gloom--The Act not Approved by the People.

LAST HOURS OF MAXIMILIAN.

Interview with the Archduke, the Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, in the Convent of the Capuchins---A Brief Period of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia---Scenes on the Way to and at the Execution---The Late Emperor's Defense, Etc.

The New York *Times*, through its correspondent at the City of Mexico, is enabled to publish a liberal instalment of news from that quarter, extending from a period before the fall of the city to some days subsequent to that event, and the execution of Maximilian.

THE CITY BEFORE ITS FALL.

Before the city fell, its population became reduced one-half. On the 15th of June, not less than 14,000 persons left, for it was the only thing they could do. There had not been bread, or flour, or corn, or meat, except horse meat, in the city for fourteen days. Horse meat had been freely consumed by quite all classes for the previous eight days.

ESCAPE OF MARQUEZ.

Marquez, the commander of the imperial forces in the city, made good his escape before the surrender. Says the writer: "It is known that he has some $1,200,000 of European exchange on his body. He is an outlaw by the proclamation of President Juarez, and a price s on his head. Yet, I am assured by all parties in Mexico, that there is not a family in this city but what would hide him if he went to their house and requested it. Hundreds will *econder*, make themselves scarce to-night, as well as the so called *Ingartemente del Imperio*, who has not a friend in or out of the army. He has robbed commerce and all classes of people, yet he has paid no debts, no pensions—in fact, nothing. Since his arrival here from Queretaro on the 26th of last March, $4,500,000 has been forced from the inhabitants of the capital."

Marquez is undoubtedly a great scamp, and in the hands of the Liberals, his life would not be worth a farthing. The writer says, "he has seen hundreds dying from starvation; hundreds dying by shot and shell in their places at the fortifications. He has, day by day, assembled native and foreign capitalists, with the order neither to let them cat, drink or talk until certain fixed sums of coin were paid by them. He has served alike friend and foe."

THE SURRENDER.

The city surrendered on the 21st. The closing scene is thus described:

"The United States Consul, in a coach, was seen to pass the lines at 5 P.M. for Diaz's camp. He shortly returned, and as soon as he was this side of the trenches of the Imperialists, the Republican banner was unfurled on the castle of Chapultepec, and in five minutes time a bombardment of the city was opened which has no parallel in the siege of the city. The thousands of citizens who had gone to the front rushed panic-stricken into the heart of the capitol, many soldiers accompanying them. Shells fell in all parts, and bombs burst over the stricken population by the hundreds. Tabera immediately sent out orders in all directions for his Generals, A *todo de guerra*, cannel ear, and he called at his house, and decided within ten minutes' time to surrender the capital at discretion to the hero of Oajaca and Puebla. White flags were again raised, and the bombardment ceased after about an hour's duration." The siege lasted seventy-nine days. The Chief of Police, Juan Baz, was instantly placed at the head of the city government by Diaz, the victorious General.

A LIBERAL PAPERON THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.

On the 21st of June the *Boleine Republicana*, a Liberal paper in the City of Mexico, announced the shooting of Maximilian, and remarked thereon as follows: "Napoleon III. ought now to be satisfied in this his work. The victims of his assassination of the 2d of December multiply incessantly, and the flag of France advances covered with glory and blood. The death of this Archduke and all those who have adhered to his cause ought to call the attention to the famous Sovereign of Frances, on his desires to govern the world. The Republic has done justice."

A BLOW AT THE CHURCH.

On the 22d June, Baez struck a blow at the Church by ordering the nuns to leave the convents in forty-eight hours, with a view of breaking up those establishments. The number of nuns is stated at 866. Taxes were immediately laid, notwithstanding the already poverty-stricken condition of the city. We quote again from the correspondent: A few and but a few houses have opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume business until, after liquidation takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day. Where will she borrow money now? Will the Bourbon thrones of Europe loan more to the executioners of a royal Bourbon? Will the Government at Washington loan us funds for the support of government which has for its request to preserve the lives of its prisoners? questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses of this last campaign. She owes $1,400,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans are now two years in arrears. The French claims will be renounced *in toto*. Will the United States lend on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

AN ORDER TO CEASE THE SLAUGHTER—FEARS OF COMBINATIONS.

On the 24th General Diaz received orders from Juarez to cease the slaughter he had been carrying on since the surrender and make no imprisonments expect important personages.

Fears were entertained that the Imperial commanders who escaped the night of the surrender will combine and pronounce for Ortega. Lozada, Montenegro and Olfara, with some 12,000 men, have pronounced in the north for a separate and independent republic. Ortega was reported advancing on Zacatecas. The French Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Dano, was refused his passport and told that he could not leave the country or the capital until the French Government sends the body of Juan Aimonte in exchange for his (Dano's).

THE PROSPECT A GLOOMY ONE.

It was not doubted that the Imperial party would side with Ortega, "or even foreign absorption," before they would become reconciled to Juarez. The darkest picture is drawn of the utter downfall of civilization and christianity, and the absolute necessity of intervention to save the country from brigandage and chaos. Speaking of commercial affairs, the correspondent says: We advise no American to invest in business here or elsewhere in Mexico at present. The Government cannot endure unless it changes its whole policy. If it insists upon the present policy the 60,000 foreigners in mercantile pursuits in this country had better at once pack up traps and bid *adieu* to Mexico.

EFFECT OF MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

The important statement is made that it is rumored the United States Consul "intends to leave at once unless certain refused guarantees are granted soon." To this the writer adds: "They will not grant them if they think that it will be the cause of Americans leaving their country." "All of the capital," he continues, "seemingly appears to be in mourning for Maximilian; windows are kept closed, and no one go on the streets. The capital really appears like New Orleans during the visitation of yellow fever." The arrival of Juarez was soon expected, but, says the correspondent, "it will be impossible to make a respectable demonstration on his arrival, on account of the feeling of disgust and shame the Mexican people feel in regard to the murder of Maximilian."

Concerning the cession of Maximilian the writer has the further emphatic and significant testimony:

What the world will say over the Queretaro affair and the execution of the Archduke Maximilian, cannot be more severe than hundreds of thousands say here. Many fear an European war on account of it; others fear that no nation of Europe will longer hold relations with Mexico for the act which she has committed.

RESUMPTION OF NEWSPAPERS—AN EX-REBEL TURNS UP.

The newspapers resumed publication—some half dozen in number. The largest newspaper out and the only one ably edited is the *Pajaro Rojo* or *Red Bird*, which signifies an Anti-Church paper. The ex-Governor and ex-Confederate Tom Reynolds, who was inspector of railroads under the Empire, and for fourteen months in charge of the *Mexican Times*, and the author of all those abusive articles written against the Liberals, endeavored to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Liberals by turning sly against those who had been connected with the Imperial Government. He was arrested for not having presented himself within the forty-eight hours given by the Chief of Police, Baz, as he had received wages from the Empire. He complained against an American gentleman who formerly supplied the *Times* with dispatches from Mexico.

EXTORTIONATE ORDER.

An order was issued requiring of all the capitalists of Mexico to turn over the same amount of coin to the Republic that they paid in forced loans to the Empire. The house of Besteqni alone has paid in such loans the sum of $1,200,000. The order cannot be complied with, for the very simple reason that there is not enough coin in the capital or the State to meet the demand.

THE BLOODY POLICY—SHOCKING STATEMENTS.

After the fall of Queretaro the Republicans inaugurated a bloody polley, which they carried out with the utmost rigor. Executions and imprisonments and extortions were the order of the day everywhere. The writer we have quoted, under date of June 26 says:

"Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Wherever we hear these reports, at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some unconfirmed Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed—no confession granted—but death, death, and blood, blood, are demanded by this so-called *Liberal* government. So far as we have seen with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain: no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have begun in earnest. All the Consulates and Foreign Legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of the respective Consuls and Ministers. "Leave the country—we don't want you here," are the greetings given to all foreign residents.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION AND A BLOODY POLICY.

Colonel Savage, of the Republican army, reached the city with news of the killing of Maximilian. He says not a Liberal witnessed the scene who did not weep. "I do not know," said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and child, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro."

The Liberals say his execution was demanded in order to sustain the dignity of the Republic. But all honest men here think and say that it is a nettle cown and an infamous drama upon the pages of the history of the country. There have been little else but outrage, crime, and abuse committed in this country for sixty years, but all that is recorded in the history of the reign of Maximilian is the blackest. Of all the damnable crimes of rape, and violation of women, garroting and robbing, this is the most damnable. They glory in it as the proud possessors of the day—but their time will be short.

THE WAY THE PLUNDERING WAS CARRIED ON.

Capt. Meckling, the Adjutant Major of the Foreign Legation, furnishes us the following particulars: When the French finally evacuated Mexico, one Mr. Bureau, the imperial commissioner, invested by his sovereign with almost dictatorial powers, and with the authorization of Marshal Bazaine, authorized Captain Sondrict to form a new corps for the defense of Vera Cruz, authorizing him to recruit from among his former command, the "Counter Guerilla," and from the army generally. The Counter-Guerilla was then commanded by Lieut. Dupin, the brother of the Duchess of Magenta, was at the mercy, for a time, of his advisers. They told him, at the Capital, that the Liberal cause was overthrown; that Juarez had left Mexico; that the Liberal chiefs had come over, who, on the 16th of March last, invested the place. And not only were that handful of braves doing the service of the ramparts, but had to maintain order in the city, for it was largely Republican, and consequently hostile. We have no room here for the particulars of the siege, but will take this occasion to do justice to the last defenders of the Empire, by publicly claiming the infamous conduct of the Imperial Commissioner, Bureau, towards the handful of French and Spaniards who alone defended the city against the assaults from without and pure lishment. The sole aim of that vile man was to gain time, in order to make terms for himself and rob the treasury and the soldiers of their pay.

By the help of the French, he kept the city under his control, collected all the revenue from the Custom Houses, amounting to over $500,000 or $600,000, he fled at night and took passage for France on an Austrian vessel. As to the unfortunate men who had so long saved the city, they were left without pay from any sources whatever, and this, when in presence of overwhelming numbers they had no other alternative than death by shooting or hanging unless they themselves came forced out favorable terms from the enemy.

Those terms were obtained in view of their firmness and determination. But let the eternal contempt and hatred of the world be heaped on that renegade son of a Frenchman, Bureau, and let every honest man cast on his name the epithets of traitor and coward.

Execution of Maximilian---Graphic Description.

I.

WASHINGTON, July 11, Evening.—The man who sits smoking a *cigarita* in the arm chair opposite my table is more than sixty years of age. He is a Mexican by birth, an American by long residence and education. He has just arrived from Queretaro. He saw and conversed with Maximilian before his death. He witnessed the execution. Such an execution as the rank of the victim—had become very common to his eyes. Yet he was, and is, unusually affected. He had learned, as even many other victims had learned, to love the Prince who is dead.

The ways of this Prince were unexpected. The people of Queretaro could not understand them at first. He was possessed of much *hauteur*, the exclusiveness, the disregard of the *canaille* in all except their loyalty, which they had been taught to believe most princes had. No wonder they were astonished at the graceful soldier captivated them. His long beard, his fair yet ruddy visage, his kindly smile, his winning, frank address, and his secret courage, won their hearts, and they claim exclusive privileges. He slept out of doors, ate cheerfully of coarse food, and stood fire with the most stoical of his half-naked troops. His alms were free and unobtrusive. Every wounded soldier knew the grasp of his hand, which always left some token. It is said in Queretaro that he was never overbearing or gruff toward the wretchedest, filthiest wanderer in the city. It was a new sensation. Even a Mexican can admire, can feel passionately affectionate—for a little while.

Even his generals professed this feeling. But Maximilian added to his many mistakes. He did not distrust his nearest friend. Three fates were at work spinning; these were Despair, Avarice, Treachery. The worst of the three, the black heart of a colonel named Lopez. But you have heard about that. This man's name will not be executed in Mexico. Mexicans do not long remember those about disreputable people whom they decide not to kill.

Maximilian was first confined in the Convent of Santa Cruz, which had been his headquarters during the siege. He was removed next to the Convent of Tersita, next to the Convent of the Capuchina. Prince Salm-Salm, who had been with him at the Capital, and had followed him from that city unawares, shared his imprisonment. This officer had been engaged in the American war. He rose in the West to the rank of Brigadier General. He had married an American lady, Miss Agnes Le Clerc. She, too, was near.

II.

The Convent of the Capuchins is a type of the ruin that has descended upon ancient public edifices all over Mexico. Its towers, its architectural ornaments, its distinctive marks of any sort, have been razed or torn away. The thick walls inclose chambers paved with tiles and scantily furnished. The meanest, neglected paintings adorn some of the walls. The windows, like those of all Mexican buildings or dwellings, are barred with iron. It is a natural prison.

My acquaintance opposite found the Archduke and his companion in one of the rooms on the ground floor of this convent, on the afternoon of the 3d of June. Maximilian lay asleep upon the pavement; Prince Salm-Salm sat writing at a coarse table; two sentinels lounged at the entrance.

As the visitor entered, the Prince enjoined caution. "Do not speak too loud, sir," he said; "the Emperor is sleeping."

The visitor took a seat by the table.

"I do not wish," was his response, "to disturb our repose. I merely called to inquire whether I can be of any casual service. I have some news from Mexico City."

"Escobedo! it is impossible to speak of him. He has already determined."

"Upon what?"

"That the Emperor," replied the Prince, lowering his voice, "shall, of course, die."

"Do not be too sure. Escobedo"—

"It is a mockery. Escobedo will do nothing. The Emperor has replied to Juarez for a postponement. My wife has gone to see him; she should be here to-day. It is just possible"——

Here Maximilian, disturbed, awoke slowly, and raised himself upon his arm.

"Is there, then," he asked, "any further news from Juarez?"

"Not yet to-day. This gentleman only comes from Escobedo."

"What," said the Archduke, wearily, as he got up and approached the table, "is there from Escobedo?"

The visitor explained, as before, that he was not sent, but had come to learn whether he could be of any service.

"Ah, is that all? I thank you. But I fear—"

"Bah!" interrupted the Prince. "The muleteer! the—"

But here the Archduke checked his companion.

"Ciro!" he said; "I will trust more to the Princess than a hundred Escobedos. We will wait for her."

"She ought to come," said the Prince anxiously. "She will do what she can."

The speaker quitted his seat and slowly walked the floor. His eye-glass dropped unnoticed from its perch. His fingers writhed nervously behind his back. He tried to hum a tune, but failed. Maximilian sank into the vacant chair. For a few moments he was silent. Then he lifted his eyes with a pleasant smile, and spoke—

"You are an American, or a Mexican—which?"

"Both. I was born in Guadalajara and have lived in the United States."

Still smiling, the Archduke continued—

"The Americans, I suppose, would not regret to hear of my death?"

"I think they would; they are not such a people; I hope they will not have to hear of it."

"We shall see." The Archduke's face became sobered, and he spoke abstractedly. "I did what seemed for the best. They deceived me. I am afraid they will all regret—" Here he leaned his head upon his hand, and seemed to be waiting and listening.

The visitor sat uneasily, regarding the two prisoners—one motionless, the other pacing to and fro. The barking of a dog in the sultry street, the sounds of a carousal in an opposite building, the soldiers' voices in the *saean*, were all cruelly distinct. A few minutes were thus spent. Then a bustle was heard outside; the heavy door was opened, and a soldier announced "La Senora!"

In an instant Prince Salm-Salm had the newcomer in his arms. She was the voluntary messenger, his wife. She had just arrived from San Luis Potosi, from Juarez. Her face was sunburnt and soiled; her shoes were torn; her whole form trembled with extreme fatigue as she fell upon her husband's shoulders. The Archduke came forward eagerly, waiting for his turn. The Prince was heard to ask in a whisper:

"Have you had any success? What did Juarez say?"

"They will do what they have said in the dispatches. They have granted the delay." She turned to Maximilian, "O, your Majesty, I am so glad!"

Maximilian took the Princess's hand and kissed it. "May God bless you, madame!" he said; "you have been too kind to one who is afraid he can never serve you."

The Princess forced a smile. "Do not be too sure of that, your majesty. I shall have some favor to ask for the Prince here, yet."

"You will never need to ask that, madame," responded the Archduke, leading the lady to a seat. "But you look weary. You are very kind. You can offer you little. Prince, you must care for your—I—"

Turning his face aside, Maximilian moved abruptly towards the window. It was easy to see why. His grief was restrained, but audible. The Prince—with one hand on the back of his wife's chair, and with the other upon his shoulder—heard the Archduke in private protestation—could hardly restrain his own.

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By the help of the French, he kept the city under his control, collected all the revenue from the Custom Houses, amounting to over $500,000 or $600,000, he fled at night and took passage for France on an Austrian vessel. As to the unfortunate men who had so long saved the city, they were left without pay from any sources whatever, and this, when in presence of overwhelming numbers they had no other alternative than death by shooting or hanging unless they themselves came forced out favorable terms from the enemy.

Those terms were obtained in view of their firmness and determination. But let the eternal contempt and hatred of the world be heaped on that renegade son of a Frenchman, Bureau, and let every honest man cast on his name the epithets of traitor and coward.

Execution of Maximilian---Graphic Description.

I.

WASHINGTON, July 11, Evening.—The man who sits smoking a *cigarita* in the arm chair opposite my table is more than sixty years of age. He is a Mexican by birth, an American by long residence and education. He has just arrived from Queretaro. He saw and conversed with Maximilian before his death. He witnessed the execution. Such an execution as the rank of the victim—had become very common to his eyes. Yet he was, and is, unusually affected. He had learned, as even many other victims had learned, to love the Prince who is dead.

The ways of this Prince were unexpected. The people of Queretaro could not understand them at first. He was possessed of much *hauteur*, the exclusiveness, the disregard of the *canaille* in all except their loyalty, which they had been taught to believe most princes had. No wonder they were astonished at the graceful soldier captivated them. His long beard, his fair yet ruddy visage, his kindly smile, his winning, frank address, and his secret courage, won their hearts, and they claim exclusive privileges. He slept out of doors, ate cheerfully of coarse food, and stood fire with the most stoical of his half-naked troops. His alms were free and unobtrusive. Every wounded soldier knew the grasp of his hand, which always left some token. It is said in Queretaro that he was never overbearing or gruff toward the wretchedest, filthiest wanderer in the city. It was a new sensation. Even a Mexican can admire, can feel passionately affectionate—for a little while.

Even his generals professed this feeling. But Maximilian added to his many mistakes. He did not distrust his nearest friend. Three fates were at work spinning; these were Despair, Avarice, Treachery. The worst of the three, the black heart of a colonel named Lopez. But you have heard about that. This man's name will not be executed in Mexico. Mexicans do not long remember those about disreputable people whom they decide not to kill.

Maximilian was first confined in the Convent of Santa Cruz, which had been his headquarters during the siege. He was removed next to the Convent of Tersita, next to the Convent of the Capuchina. Prince Salm-Salm, who had been with him at the Capital, and had followed him from that city unawares, shared his imprisonment. This officer had been engaged in the American war. He rose in the West to the rank of Brigadier General. He had married an American lady, Miss Agnes Le Clerc. She, too, was near.

II.

The Convent of the Capuchins is a type of the ruin that has descended upon ancient public edifices all over Mexico. Its towers, its architectural ornaments, its distinctive marks of any sort, have been razed or torn away. The thick walls inclose chambers paved with tiles and scantily furnished. The meanest, neglected paintings adorn some of the walls. The windows, like those of all Mexican buildings or dwellings, are barred with iron. It is a natural prison.

My acquaintance opposite found the Archduke and his companion in one of the rooms on the ground floor of this convent, on the afternoon of the 3d of June. Maximilian lay asleep upon the pavement; Prince Salm-Salm sat writing at a coarse table; two sentinels lounged at the entrance.

As the visitor entered, the Prince enjoined caution. "Do not speak too loud, sir," he said; "the Emperor is sleeping."

The visitor took a seat by the table.

"I do not wish," was his response, "to disturb our repose. I merely called to inquire whether I can be of any casual service. I have some news from Mexico City."

"Escobedo! it is impossible to speak of him. He has already determined."

"Upon what?"

"That the Emperor," replied the Prince, lowering his voice, "shall, of course, die."

"Do not be too sure. Escobedo"—

"It is a mockery. Escobedo will do nothing. The Emperor has replied to Juarez for a postponement. My wife has gone to see him; she should be here to-day. It is just possible"——

Here Maximilian, disturbed, awoke slowly, and raised himself upon his arm.

"Is there, then," he asked, "any further news from Juarez?"

"Not yet to-day. This gentleman only comes from Escobedo."

"What," said the Archduke, wearily, as he got up and approached the table, "is there from Escobedo?"

The visitor explained, as before, that he was not sent, but had come to learn whether he could be of any service.

"Ah, is that all? I thank you. But I fear—"

"Bah!" interrupted the Prince. "The muleteer! the—"

But here the Archduke checked his companion.

"Ciro!" he said; "I will trust more to the Princess than a hundred Escobedos. We will wait for her."

"She ought to come," said the Prince anxiously. "She will do what she can."

The speaker quitted his seat and slowly walked the floor. His eye-glass dropped unnoticed from its perch. His fingers writhed nervously behind his back. He tried to hum a tune, but failed. Maximilian sank into the vacant chair. For a few moments he was silent. Then he lifted his eyes with a pleasant smile, and spoke—

"You are an American, or a Mexican—which?"

"Both. I was born in Guadalajara and have lived in the United States."

Still smiling, the Archduke continued—

"The Americans, I suppose, would not regret to hear of my death?"

"I think they would; they are not such a people; I hope they will not have to hear of it."

"We shall see." The Archduke's face became sobered, and he spoke abstractedly. "I did what seemed for the best. They deceived me. I am afraid they will all regret—" Here he leaned his head upon his hand, and seemed to be waiting and listening.

The visitor sat uneasily, regarding the two prisoners—one motionless, the other pacing to and fro. The barking of a dog in the sultry street, the sounds of a carousal in an opposite building, the soldiers' voices in the *saean*, were all cruelly distinct. A few minutes were thus spent. Then a bustle was heard outside; the door was opened, and a soldier announced "La Senora!"

In an instant Prince Salm-Salm had the newcomer in his arms. She was the voluntary messenger, his wife. She had just arrived from San Luis Potosi, from Juarez. Her face was sunburnt and soiled; her shoes were torn; her whole form trembled with extreme fatigue as she fell upon her husband's shoulders. The Archduke came forward eagerly, waiting for his turn. The Prince was heard to ask in a whisper:

"Have you had any success? What did Juarez say?"

"They will do what they have said in the dispatches. They have granted the delay." She turned to Maximilian, "O, your Majesty, I am so glad!"

Maximilian took the Princess's hand and kissed it. "May God bless you, madame!" he said; "you have been too kind to one who is afraid he can never serve you."

The Princess forced a smile. "Do not be too sure of that, your majesty. I shall have some favor to ask for the Prince here, yet."

"You will never need to ask that, madame," responded the Archduke, leading the lady to a seat. "But you look weary. You are very kind. You can offer you little. Prince, you must care for your—I—"

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

CAN'T STAND FIRE!

The publication of the opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, denying the legality of the national currency, has produced a decided sensation among his supporters, and makes them "look both ways for Sunday." At first the Democratic journals throughout the State most unequivocally indorsed the soundness of the opinion and proclaimed it to be good law; but they soon discovered that the people had too great an interest in the currency to take readily to SHARSWOOD's way of thinking, and a new tack became necessary to save their candidate among the masses of their own voters. A new line of defense has at length been marked out, and the Democracy are laboring, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to establish the soundness of the opinion on the one hand, and to prove that the constitutionality of the legal tender act was not involved in it on the other hand. To prepare a foundation for their anomalous argument they make a great noise over what they charge as the misrepresentation of Judge SHARSWOOD by the Republican press. As this "misrepresentation" consists in printing the opinion in full, without comment, leaving it to the reader to interpret it for himself, we are somewhat at a loss to know how any man can concentrate in his finger's ends so much impudence and disregard for truth, as to write the following extract, taken from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and copied in full, semi-editorially, in the *Post* of this city:

"Most now all the Republican newspapers of the State are loudly engaged in misrepresenting an opinion delivered by him (Judge Sharswood) as to the constitutionality of making greenbacks a legal tender for debts contracted before the present paper currency was created. Who can doubt that Judge SHARSWOOD was right in holding the opinion that a debt which it was stipulated should be paid in good, ought not to be discharged by the tender of depreciated paper? Is not such an opinion sound both in law and in morals? That was the extent of his opinion. It went no further. It did not interfere with any contracts in existence at the time the paper currency was created. It was only an attempt, a manly and proper attempt to protect creditors in legal rights, which necessarily the civilized world had ever before questioned."

It is very fortunate that it is unnecessary for Republicans to answer such arguments. The concluding paragraphs of Judge SHARSWOOD's opinion very briefly and distinctly state what was and what was not discussed by him, and we will reproduce them to show that the Judge is misrepresented by his political friends and not by his political foes.

The opinion closes with these words: "On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender, *is unconstitutional.*"

"*This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the question, which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States.* I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the Court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

The opinion was devoted entirely, from the first word to the last, to an attempt to prove the illegality of the issue of greenbacks in all cases, whether that currency was tendered in payment of an antecedent or subsequent debt. The facts of the case at issue were not only not once referred to by the Judge, but he declared that it was unnecessary to do so. To say as the *Intelligencer* does, that "It did not interfere with any contracts made after the paper currency was created," is a gross misrepresentation of the Judge, for he declared generally that Congress had no power to make paper money a legal tender in payment of any debt, and his opinion, had it possessed the quality of being good law, would have swept the national currency out of the State of Pennsylvania and wrought more mischief to the loyal cause than all the blunders of MCCLELLAN and all the treasonable declamations of VALLANDIGHAM and his followers.

If Democrats believe the opinion to be good law, why don't they accept its conclusions and denounce our national currency? If they deny its conclusions and hold that our currency is lawful money, why don't they denounce Judge SHARSWOOD for his bad law not only but for the questionable motive which led him to publish such views in opposition to the Government at a time when we were conducting a fearful struggle for national life, and withdraw him from the field? The opinion of the majority of the Court being against him, his opinion was powerless so far as the case at issue was concerned, and had he had no other motive than an honest discharge of his judicial duty, he would have fully discharged it by merely recording his dissent. There was no more reason why he should discuss the constitutionality of the law than the second auditor, which he did not discuss, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in silver money. The discussion of the latter question was as much his duty as a discussion of the former one, and that he did not discuss it can be accounted for in no other way that we can discover, than that he knew such a discussion could work no possible harm to the loyal cause.

ROME.

The eyes of many in different nations are turned at this time towards the city of Rome. Its ecclesiastical affairs, owing to the great meeting of clergy there, engage the curiosity of Protestants as well as Romanists, and the interest in that quarter is intensified by the sudden and *mal appropos* crisis threatened in the political condition of the city. The amazing contrast between what is denominated the spiritual power of the Pope and his temporal power, could not have been presented in any theory, argument or illustration, contrived by human genius, half as forcibly as it is presented in the aspect of the Roman city, at this moment.

The whole thing is photographed in the Allocution—the speech—of the Pope to his assembled clergy. No, we must except one feature announced by telegraph—the French batteries had not been placed in position to command the city when the Pope made his speech on the 26th of June. But it is clear from the speech that he was in expectation and dread of the impending danger. As the Allocution or speech contemplates the condition of affairs, we may say that it also proposes, although not directly and clearly, a remedy for the evils which exist in Rome, threatening the overthrow of the Pope's political power.

In the first sentence the Pope says, "Amid our heartrending griefs we esteem it a singular pleasure and consolation to enjoy your precious presence, &c." This is not only the key note but the substance of the entire address. What is it that presses so heavily on the Pope, that causes "the sorrow and anguish which torture and rend his heart, as he expresses it? It is referred to again and again, but never explicitly named. But every one knows that it is the political trouble between him and his people or subjects who want not the Pope, but either GARIBALDI or VICTOR EMANUEL to rule over them. It is over and over referred to in awfully religious ways, but it would not do, of course, to present it nakedly as a question of civil government over a fraction of the Italian people—a question too inconsiderable and too remote to enlist much attention of people from other lands.

The remedy, or rather he antidotes to the calamitous condition of the temporal power, indicated in the allocution, is manifestly the closer union of the clergy and the church to the Pope and to one another. Their coming on his invitation, their zeal and devotion are the delight of the Pope, which he is never weary of celebrating in his speech, and he interprets it as a proof of the strength of that unity which centers in Rome. "What," says the speaker, "can be for a Catholic nation a more salutary and favorable time for increasing their obedience towards us, &c." Again, "the exemplar authority will lead them to recognise, much better than the most subtle teachings, how they ought to be filled with veneration, with deference, with submission towards us, &c."

The design of the Allocution is of course in accord with that of the assembling of the foreign clergy in Rome. If it be in the forlorn hope of gaining the political power of any nation, except France and Austria, to the support of the temporal power of the Pope, it is visionary. If it is meant to brace up the spiritual power by inspiriting the clergy with fresh life and zeal, as a compensation for the dreaded loss of temporal power, it must be admitted to have been well thought of.

Since the Allocution was delivered, political affairs in Rome have put on suddenly a portentous aspect. The party of action, as it is called, the Liberty party, have been doing something—the cable does not say what—that has given the Holy Father a prodigious fright. GARIBALDI has turned his eyes on Rome and its people anxious for his coming, and the Pope has solicited the protection of France, and France has notified GARIBALDI that the batteries in Rome are French and not those of the Pope. So it would seem that a revolution was about to break out while the thousands of clergy are now in Rome, and only French batteries could prevent it.

What effect this ocular demonstration of the dependence and weakness of the Pope's temporal power will have on the assembled clergy, it may not be difficult to imagine. Many of them are sensible, thinking men, and they cannot but perceive the Pope's temporal power to be, in Rome, a mere name. It is reported that much discussion has been had among the clergy, about a council to be called, as proposed by the Pope himself, and the question has been started of promulgating the direct and personal infallibility of the Pope alone, and not in conjunction with a council, as heretofore. If they could, by resolution, confer omnipotence, which is equally within their gift, instead of infallibility, it would serve a better turn in dealing with GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL and the Roman people.

WHISKY REVENUE FRAUDS.

If it be true that three-fourths of the whisky manufactured escapes taxation, every tax payer in the country is interested to have so large a leakage in the revenue stopped as speedily as possible. If $100,000,000, the tax due to the Government on fifty million gallons of whisky, be kept back by fraud, it must have a sensible effect in prolonging the time necessary to pay off our national debt, and, of course, continue the high rate of taxation so much longer. This is making other people pay for the profit of those dishonest distillers who defraud the revenue. Why should this be done in the department of whisky manufacture more than in any other?

The theory, we believe, has been broached that the fraud is committed in consequence of the large amount of money it brings in, or keeps from going out of the pockets of the manufacturer. In other words, it is contended that the tax is so high that the money saved by the evasion of the duty is too potent a temptation to be resisted by anything short of angelic honesty, but a small amount of which is presumed to be in the business. But the theory extends further, and maintains that the profits are so large, that they afford means of mastering the honesty of officials set to prevent dishonesty in others.

We do not discuss this theory. But it certainly is strange, if true, that the vigilance of revenue officers should be evaded to so very large an extent. To whatever extent it does extend, either in this or any other branch of the revenue, it is a fraud upon the Government not only, but also on all those who honestly pay their taxes. According to representations made, which, of course, must be mainly conjectural, the amount kept back by evading the duty, would nearly pay the annual interest on the National Debt, and would, if applied to the capital, extinguish the debt in twenty-five years.

VANDALISM ON OUR MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

Our mountain streams, once famous for the quantity and quality of their fish, are fast becoming depopulated. The vandals who disguise themselves in the garb of sportsmen, but who are not such any more than the assassin who lies in wait in the dark, or steals upon his victim unawares, is a chivalrous opponent, are doing the work rapidly. We are assured that streams in which not long ago abounded the finest trout, have been made barren by the operations of these vandals with seines and barbarous contrivances, which a true sportsman will despise to use; and this, too, in open violation of the game laws of the State. The New England States are making an effort to repair ravages of a like character committed on their streams, and which were permitted to go unnoticed too long. We are having the same experience, and unless something is done in time to repress this vandalism, we, too, will have to repair the consequences of the criminal folly. Our numberless mountain streams are in every sense worthy of the jealous protection of the Legislature; and if we fail to give it now, the time will come when the failure will be deeply regretted. Such is the lesson experience has taught elsewhere. In New York considerable success has attended the efforts of the Sportsmens' Club, and auxiliary organizations, in enforcing the game laws, not only as to fish, but birds and other game. The question is by no means unworthy the attention of those who have at heart the welfare of our State. If the subject is examined, it will be found to be more nearly related to the material welfare of the people than many have supposed.

THE BANKRUPT LAW---AN IMPORTANT PROVISION.

There is at all times, in all classes of trade, a looseness and irregularity in keeping accounts which too often produce ruinous consequences. The duty of a tradesman in this respect is not sufficiently appreciated, because it is almost universally believed that the books of account of a merchant or tradesman are his own private property, kept for his own convenience, and if they are kept in such a manner that he can understand them it is all that is necessary. This, in a great measure, is a mistaken idea. As long as a man goes along smoothly in his business, paying all his liabilities regularly, getting involved in no business troubles, no one probably has a right to interfere; but as soon as his liabilities begin to mature, and he is unable to discharge them, just that soon have his creditors the right to know the exact condition of his business, and to that end to examine his books of account without reserve.

This idea was evidently in the minds of Congress in passing of the bankrupt law, for in section 29 we find it provided that no discharge shall be granted, or if granted shall be valid, if the bankrupt, *being a merchant or tradesman, has not subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account.* We presume that few men in solvent circumstances would admit the probability of becoming bankrupt, yet bankruptcy has overtaken many princely merchants and tradesmen, and will do so many times again, and when such a calamity occurs the unfortunate man should be so situated as to meet his creditors with the amplest means for a thorough investigation of his affairs, as well as to secure to himself the humane provisions of the law.

SAN FRANCISCO AND ASIA.

Our great city and seaport on the Pacific is establishing, by new proofs, its right to be called the Golden Gate. Its enterprise has been wisely directed into a channel, which its business sagacity discovered, across the broad ocean. It was too near to the populous regions of Eastern Asia, to remain unacquainted with their capabilities for trade. But the broad expanse must be traversed by the speedy and sure means of steam vessels, to insure large profits from the contemplated commerce with the Japan Isles and the adjacent continent. The demand was not too heavy for the enterprise and capital of the San Francisco merchants.

It is not long since the first steamer entered on this trade. But the results have exceeded anticipations and justified anticipations much more extensive. The return freight of the first steam vessel, not six months ago, amounted to more than that of the entire trade with Japan in the year 1866. Since that time there has been a steady and large increase. It would be difficult to imagine the extent to which this commerce will advance in the immediate future. Facilities for steam navigation will multiply as the necessities for them arise by the increase of business. Among them, we may confidently reckon, the opening of the four additional Japanese ports; the growing intimacy of relations between the governments of Japan and the United States; augmented advantages, at the Sandwich Islands, for prosecuting commerce in this new field; and, last though not least, the construction of our railways to the Pacific. All these promise a vast enlargement to the commerce so recently begun between San Francisco and Eastern Asia, which, if realized, will make our Western city an emporium that will not long remain second to New York in the East.

NEGRO MAJORITIES.

GOVERNOR PERRY, and those who favored a passive, do-nothing policy for the Southern people, under the reconstruction law, must feel much gratified in seeing how successful they have been in keeping the whites from registering themselves as voters, while the wiser darkeys have improved the opportunity so well as to give them decided majorities in some of the States. Whether it was the predominance of the jackass or of the mule in their disposition that suggested this policy can only be a matter of conjecture; but the result testifies to its effectiveness. Those were certainly more shrewd, if not more friendly to the reconstruction law, who begged and entreated the people to register, in order that they might, at the proper time, exercise the right of suffrage. While the Passivists are enjoying their contemplation of the condition which they have brought about, those who have dreaded it will know whom to blame for its occurrence—not the Government, not the Republicans, not the negroes, but their own quondam comrades of the rebel order.

The mortification and alarm, felt by the sudden development, in Virginia or any other slave State, of an actual and organized majority of negro voters, must be very great. It is a revolution such as has never occurred before. It is doubtful whether any imagination ever conceived of so great a political change. The passive policy has been very effective in producing it. Whether it will repay expectations to those who have favored it remains to be seen.

BITING one's own nose off is receiving a practical illustration in Virginia. The unreconstructed white people of the Mother of Presidents conceived that it would be unbecoming in them to take part in politics any longer, seeing that the negro had been enfranchised, whereat the aforesaid negro chuckled not a little. Things went on for awhile—the negroes generally registering preparatory to the election. At last some one of the heads of the first families perceived that the upshot of things would be that the negroes would have their own way—which way might not be just to the liking of the aforesaid first families. In other words, refusing to register would mend nothing, and only be a surrender to the negroes, who were too willing to have it so. The length and breadth of the situation has fully dawned on the white portion of the Mother of Presidents, and here is what a letter writer says about it:

"Appalled at the mischief they have done and the deplorable blindness of which their conduct has involved the white people, the secession newspapers are now calling lustily for a new registration, in order that the disfranchised and misled whites, who have connected to be their dupes, may have a chance to undo the evil and betrayed their country and their race, may have a second opportunity of securing the privilege of voters. I doubt if any good can come to the country from the counsels of men of so reckless and unstable in disloyalty as to have refused the proffer of citizenship and suffrage when tendered them by the government, on an occasion so important to their own race and interest, as the one they have let slip."

THE *Tribune* hurls a bit of irony at those who perceive in the ways of the Mexicans so many things to admire, after the following fashion:

"If General Grant, for instance, had possessed the sagacity as well as the military genius of Escobedo, he would not have suffered Lee to escape over the Potomac. The capture of Queretaro shows that our great commander is deficient in an essential element of war. He should have sent some of his troops into the town, and purchased it. Having thus 'fixed the ring' for the town, we should have at once ordered a court martial. A dozen subalterns might have been ranged in a line, and as well as I recollect it is known that we have no lawyers so wise and merciful as the 'law martial.' Before the court would have been arraigned, and with him Lee and Johnston, and Beauregard and Breckinridge, and their Captains. They should have been allowed twenty-four hours for their defense, and if not then properly selected, there could be no doubt of the result, and early in the morning succeeding, Mr. Davis and his associates would have been 'riddled with bullets.' The spectacle of two or three hundred graybacks at the end of the line, would have purchased by the judicious expenditure of a moderation of ammunition, and the country, as a result, would have gone down to posterity as the most glorious country in the world."

Having thus sat'rized the Mexicans, the *Tribune* might, with propriety, have "improved the occasion" to condemn the other extreme to which we went in permitting the organizer and leader of our rebellion go free, with not even an attempt to settle the question whether he committed any offense or violated any law, or whether the fatal heresy of secession does or does not lurk in our form of government. It is that which is complained of. JEFF. DAVIS's head is of no account, and nobody wants to rob him of it.

A PHILADELPHIA paper calls attention to the cruelty which inheres with the transportation of stock between Chicago and the seaboard by the Pennsylvania route. The complaint is doubtless equally true of rival routes, and the question as a whole is one that challenges the interposition of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The proof lies in the condition of animals, especially during the warm season, when they reach the stock yards. It is from this source that the diseased meat in this market has mainly been supplied. Whether with reference to the unquestioned cruelty, or the equally undisputable character of the meat which has been, and, unless remediable measures are adopted, will continue to be furnished, a reform is imperatively demanded. So far as relates to transportation, the duty rests with the railroad companies; but so far as our markets are concerned, with the city councils. Without referring to the former, the indifference of the latter may be said to be wonderful. It is to be doubted whether such persistent disregard of the welfare of the community was ever before known.

EX GOVERNOR BROWN is exerting a good and extensive influence in the State of Georgia. Of course he makes no secret of his having been a decided secessionist of the CALHOUN order, in the outset, but when they were fairly and thoroughly beaten, he gave it up, and went in immediately for accepting the terms which the United States Government should decide upon for the restoration of the States. He expresses himself hopefully concerning the State, and thinks they will succeed in getting a Convention and Constitution that will insure their restoration to the Union. General POPE's interpretation of the law is deemed very liberal, and according to that, Governor BROWN thinks that from seven-tenths to eight-tenths of the whites will be able to vote. The people of the rural districts he represents as extremely ill-informed on the political questions of the time, and owing to the lack of mail facilities, extremely difficult to reach with newspapers or other means of information.

Allegheny County Union Republican Executive Committee.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Chairman of the Union Republican Convention, has appointed the following

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jacob H. Miller, Chairman, Pittsburgh.
W. S. Purviance, Allegheny City.
David Shaw, Ross township.
Robert Clugston, Patton township.
Joseph French, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Alexander McJunkin, Plum township.
B. B. Coursin, Versailles township.
D. B. Ferguson, Mt. Washington.
James Irwin, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
George Burns, Findlay township.
James Miller, Manchester.
A. D. Anderson, Temperanceville.
John C. Palmer, Richland township.
Daniel Vogeley, First ward, Pittsburgh.
W. H. Barker, South Pittsburgh.
James G. Marshall, Pine township.
S. P. Reed, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
R. W. Lowrie, East Liberty.
Major W. B. Negley, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Samuel Palmer, Allegheny City.
E. S. P. McCall, Findlay township.
H. C. Mackrell, Allegheny City.
August Ammon, East Birmingham.
George H. Hoffman, Ross township.
Hugh Scott, Moon township.
George Findley, Collins township.

A cry of murder was heard in Pittsole, a few evenings since, and the police in investigating the locality from whence it proceeded, found traces of a desperate struggle and stains of blood. A man's hat was also found in the vicinity. The police are working up the case, and several parties are closely watched.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Ratification of Hon. H. W. Williams's Nomination for Supreme Judge.

Speeches of Judge Shannon, James Park, Jr., C. B. M. Smith, B. F. Lucas, Major A. M. Brown, Gen. S. A. Purviance and Thomas Howard, Esq.

Letters of Hon. Moses Hampton, LL. D., Hon. T. J. Bigham and Hon. James Veech.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

In accordance with a call issued by the Committee of Arrangements of the Union Republican Executive Committee, a mass meeting of the Republican voters of Allegheny County was held Tuesday night at City Hall, Pittsburgh, to ratify the nomination, by the Republican State Convention, of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of this county, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The spacious hall was filled by a large, respectable and appreciative audience. The proceedings were interspersed with popular airs, by the Great Western Band, and throughout the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. P. C. Shannon, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen and fellow citizens:—In obedience to the direction of the Committee, I appear before you to move the organization of this meeting, and before proceeding to do so, I trust you will indulge me for a few moments, whilst I state that the Committee thought it was prudent and fit to call on the Hon. Moses Hampton, President Judge of the District Court, to preside over this meeting to-night. He was so intimately associated for many years with Judge Williams, and knew his character and qualifications, you will indulge me, therefore, whilst I read his letter in reply to the invitation:

ALLEGHENY, July 15, 1867.

SAM NATTY, Wilkins Township, July 15, 1867.

Gentlemen: Your note of this date inviting me to preside over the mass meeting of citizens of the county of Allegheny, to be held on to-morrow evening at the City Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination by the Union Republican State Convention of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., of this county, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, is just received.

My compliance with your request is particularly urged on the ground that my long and intimate relations with Judge Williams will enable me to testify more fully than others as to his capability, learning and purity.

While acknowledging most cordially the honor and distinction afforded me by the terms of your kind and complimentary, I feel constrained, nevertheless, to deny myself the pleasure which, under other circumstances, a compliance would afford me.

When I accepted a seat on the bench, I resolved that I would not mingle in party strife, nor take any active part in political contests, and from that resolve I have never since, even when the very existence of the government was threatened by the most formidable and wicked rebellion; and now, when the people are about to decide whether I have performed your candidate certain, the propriety of a strict adherence to that resolve is apparent to all.

It would be no infringement on that rule, however, to express my opinion of the qualifications of my old friend and brother, Judge Williams, for the office of the high and responsible office for which he has been nominated.

I have known him for a period of over twenty-eight years, and have had ample time and opportunity to examine into the study of the law, and have known him to be a laborious student. At the same time he was admitted to the Bar in 1831, until he went on the bench in 1851, he was in practice before the courts of this county, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, I just received a letter from Judge Williams, in which he says:

"Appalled at the mischief they have done and the deplorable blindness of which their conduct has involved the white people, the secession newspapers are now calling lustily for a new registration, in order that the disfranchised and misled whites, who have connected to be their dupes, may have a chance to undo the evil and betrayed their country and their race, may have a second opportunity of securing the privilege of voters. I doubt if any good can come to the country from the counsels of men of so reckless and unstable in disloyalty as to have refused the proffer of citizenship and suffrage when tendered them by the government, on an occasion so important to their own race and interest, as the one they have let slip."

Gentlemen: After a word for myself and a word against myself, in regard to my appointment, and after the fact that they were both the officers of the meeting, we will be ready for business. You could not have chosen any person more zealous in his heart for the great principles of the Republican party than the one you have selected to preside over this meeting. You could have selected any number more competent. Thanking you for the kind attention, we will now proceed to elect the other officers for the meeting.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the list of nominations for officers, as follows:

JAMES PARK, JR., of Allegheny City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Pittsburgh—Hon. Thomas M. McCarthy, Mayor; James McAuley, Thos. Steel, Dr. Andrew McCook, Jacob Painter, Col. Wm. Phillips, Joseph Albetis, Rev. Joseph Cillis, Col. W. A. Herron, Hon. Wilson Mc-Candless, Hon. John Hampton, Hon. Moses Hampton, J. McD. Cassan, Robert Lewis.

Allegheny City—Hon. Wm. Kerr, Mayor; James McBride, Andrew L. Smith, D. W. Bell, Felix R. Brunot, Capt. Wm. Phillips, Jr., Hon. Wm. Lemmon, Gen. Capt. Wm. P. Herbert, David C. Hatz, Gen. Capt. Casper Guay, John McDonald, Jonathan King, H. H. Childs, Col. Wm. Wilson, Capt. August Millers, Hon. W. Lyon, Col. Smith, D. M. Mellon, Hon. Hugh McNeil.

North of Rivers—James M. Lewis, Louis Murray, Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr., Hon. Wm. Stowell, Hon. Wm. Paisley, Jas. Campbell Duff, Jno. G. Brown, Louis Hitz, Alex. Negley, Jno. Negley, Col. Wm. Wilkins, Col. Hunter, F. M. Edmunson, Capt. J. Bingham, Hon. Wm. Lindsey.

Between the Rivers—Hon. Thomas M. Howe, C. W. Batchelor, Hon. Wm. Thompson, Hon. Wm. Morgan, Wm. Harrison, Alex. Gordon, Capt. Hunter, Capt. Wm. Thomas, Benj. Curtis, Samuel Walker, Dr. A. H. Buchanan, Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr., Hon. Wm. Lindsey, Col. H. D. Prof. Rudolph Leonhart, Kohl Clugston, Col. Wm. Wilkins, Col. Hunter, F. G. Dorflinger, Hon. Thomas Fergus, S. Scott, John McKelvy.

South of Rivers—Hon. Wm. Wilkins, John F. Drake, Capt. Saml. Riper, Louis Fritz, A. H. Burns, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Chris. Berkley, Joseph Slocum, Conrad Vogelein, A. Ammon, Fears Sorg, John Dilworth, John A. Wilson, Stephen Stone, S. F. Bonebrake, J. A. Dixon, F. G. Dorflinger, A. McCaig, John H. Pollis.

SECRETARIES.

Geo. H. Hoffman, Wm. Anderson, D. O'Neill, Jas. H. Harper, Thomas P. Houston, Wm. M. Harrold, Hon. Thos. A. Weyman, Saml. Charles, M. Gay, Capt. Jno. B. Neyer, Capt. Saml. Wilson, Capt. Wm. A. Herron, Hon. Wm. Lemmon, Capt. Casper Bauer.

On motion, the above named gentlemen were unanimously elected to preside over the meeting.

Mr. Park then introduced C. B. M. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying with it the following complimentary remarks:

Gentlemen: During the few years past, and during the great struggle through which our country has just come, few gentlemen in this vicinity have shown more zeal or earnestness in the cause of the great Republican party than the gentleman I desire to introduce to you to-night—Mr. C. B. M. Smith. (Cheers.)

Mr. Smith then ascended the platform, and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF C. B. M. SMITH, ESQ.

I come here to-night, my fellow-citizens, to perform what is to me a pleasant duty—to join with you in giving our adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the great and true Republican party of this State at the Convention lately held in Williamsport, and in manifesting our satisfaction and pleasure in the nomination by that Convention of our fellow-citizen, the Hon. Henry W. Williams, as a candidate for election to the highest judicial position of this Commonwealth.

While I shall express my cordial approval of the principles enunciated in that wise, moderate and judicious political faith, which briefly breathes, in every line, a love for freedom and human rights, mixed with no demand for vengeance, by saying that I would hardly add to, or detract one word therefrom, I shall leave its discussion to those able gentlemen who may follow, and devote the brief time allotted me upon this occasion in speaking of the personal, moral, professional and judicial character of our candidate; and it is, perhaps, fitting that I should do this, as I have known Judge Williams longer, and more intimately, than any other person on this platform.

My acquaintance with him commenced in College in 1833, as class mate, and since that time I have studied with him, taught with him and practiced in my profession with and under him. I have known him as student, as teacher, as lawyer and as judge, and what is more, during all that time, I have known him as an intimate, personal friend. I have known him more thoroughly than I have ever known any other living man, not excepting my own brother, and I say here to-night in presence of this large audience that, even were I so disposed, I could truthfully speak no ill of him.

Judge Williams is of the good old revolutionary blood which fought for the establishment of our independence in 1776, and from his ancestors he has inherited a sturdy love of liberty, independence, freedom and national union, which has been strengthened by the great events of these later times. He was born in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut—a State which has given birth to such men as Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward, Gurdin S. Mallory and William Strong—and is now in the full prime and vigor of manhood. From the people and of them, he has been mainly the architect of his own fortune. His father, a yeoman of his former, held with most New England fathers of that day that it was better for boys to help themselves than to be dependent upon the paternal savings, and after having furnished his son with the means of acquiring an education, he sent him forth from the paternal home, at an early age, to make his way in the world and fight the battle of life unaided, save by his own energy and talents.

In college, Judge Williams gave promise of his future success. He became at once one of the most popular men of his class, loved and respected by all for his correct deportment, his kind and social disposition, his high sense of honor, his great regard for truth, his strict integrity, and for his entire freedom from envy and jealousy. He immediately took high rank as a scholar, especially as a speaker, a writer, a debater, a logician and a metaphysician, which rank he always sustained and increased during his collegiate course. He graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1837, and so proud has his alma mater been of her son, that two years ago she conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After spending the intervening time in teaching, he commenced reading law in the office of Ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, of this city, in the spring of 1839, and was admitted to the bar of this county in May, 1841. He practised his profession with increasing success from the time of his admission to the bar, as a partner with his preceptor, until the latter was appointed Judge of the District Court of this county, and then with the late Wm. M. Shinn, until elevated for the first time to his present position in the fall of 1851.

As a lawyer Judge Williams was a cautious, safe, honest and reliable counsellor, and an earnest eloquent and generally successful advocate. He endeavored to keep his clients out of the law instead of getting them in, but when in, with a good cause, all his energies and abilities were bent to bringing matters to a favorable issue. His dealings with his clients were ever characterized by justice and faithfulness. While he would never knowingly take a bad case for the sake of the fee, he never gave up a good one because his client was unable to pay him. His intercourse with his professional brethren was always kind, courteous and honorable, never resorting to what is termed "sharp practice" to gain an advantage over his opponent. Had he remained at the Bar, few would have met with greater success in that most difficult, laborious and honorable profession.

At a large and respectable Convention of the old Whig party of this county, held on the 4th of June, 1851, Judge Williams, then young in years and in his profession, and without judicial experience, without solicitation on his part, was nominated by acclamation for the responsible position which he now holds, and was placed upon the Judicial ticket of that party with the Hon. Walter Forward, as the candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and the Hon. William B. McClure as the candidate for President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. His opponent at the election in the Fall was Judge Grier, a judge of eminent ability and learning, who added to his other qualifications for the position an experience of several years upon the Bench, to which he Democratic party had brought again to office him. The result of the election showed that the action of the Convention in nominating Judge Williams, without a dissenting voice, was peculiarly acceptable to the people. He ran ahead of his ticket in the ward in which he lived, in "the old Democratic Third ward," and in the county, beating his able opponent 2,245, while Judge Forward's majority over Judge Hepburn was only 1,228, and Judge McClure's over James S. Craft only 1,117.

So well, faithfully, impartially and satisfactorily did Judge Williams discharge the duties of his office, and so learned, upright and useful a Judge did he prove himself to be in the estimation of all, that at the end of his first judicial term of ten years in 1861, he was nominated by acclamation by the then two great parties of the county, and was re-elected without opposition from any quarter. Such renewed evidences of popularity and appreciation in one's own neighborhood, and among men of all parties, are very rare, and most clearly foreshadow the flattering reception which Judge Williams will receive from the people of this county on the second Tuesday of October next.

Judge Williams's manners and bearing are always pleasing, cordial and courteous. He is the life of the circle in which he mingles. Cheerful, lively and witty, never by look or word, intentionally, wounding the feelings, or speaking ill of any one, he makes friends of all. His extensive reading and large information upon all subjects, make his society sought for by the learned and intelligent. In history, in the classics, and in the natural and metaphysical sciences, there are few more thorough and extensive students than Judge Williams.

Judge Williams's moral and religious character is beyond reproach. Temperate and chaste in all things, truthful in his words and honest and upright in all his dealings, neither by word nor by act does he ever offend public decency. He is a firm believer in sound doctrine and true religion into reproach. Religious without Pharisaism or bigotry, while he selects and cherishes his own church connections, in which he has ever been a consistent, working active and leading professor, he cheerfully, and as a matter of principle, concedes the right of judging and determining for themselves to all other men. No one has ever heard Judge Williams assail, or say aught for differing with him upon theological dogmas.

In politics Judge Williams was at the first a Whig of the old and Webster school, holding with the former that protection to some extent was necessary to encourage and foster the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, and with the latter that the Constitution was the supreme police so much to be constantly kept in mind and maintained, in every event as the perpetual union of these States. When the exigencies of the times called into life the Republican party, his far seeing patriotism, and his deep cherished love of the Union, led him to cast his votes and give his influence, and he has ever since been found in his official station, in favor of the principles and candidates of that party. During the rebellion he supported the Government and the armies of the Union in the field, and the Administration on the certainty of the elevation to the Supreme Bench of any man who was competent to discharge the duties of that important office.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TO HON. P. C. SHANNON, General P. H. Conter, Committee.

Judge, Esq., and other members of the Committee.

After reading the above, Judge Shannon said: Thanking you, fellow-citizens, for your confidence, I now proceed to move that James Park, Jr., be called upon to preside over this meeting.

The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Park was called upon, ascended the platform, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: After a word for myself and a word against myself, in regard to my appointment, and after the fact that they were both the officers of the meeting, we will be ready for business. You could not have chosen any person more zealous in his heart for the great principles of the Republican party than the one you have selected to preside over this meeting. You could have selected any number more competent. Thanking you for the kind attention, we will now proceed to elect the other officers for the meeting.

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While I shall express my cordial approval of the principles enunciated in that wise, moderate and judicious political faith, which briefly breathes, in every line, a love for freedom and human rights, mixed with no demand for venge

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 20, 1867.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Correction.

[The following correction of the Cable dispatch from Paris, published yesterday, has been sent us by the Associated Press Agent: In the last cable dispatch, dated Paris July 16th, evening, after to read as follows: In response to an appeal of the Pope for assistance in repelling an anticipated attack upon the city of Rome, the Emperor Napoleon notified the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi. The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome, and not the old Roman defenses, are to be rebuilt and strengthened for defensive operations.]

Mediation Accepted.

PARIS, July 17.—The *Moniteur* to-day announces that Chile and Peru have accepted, with certain reservations, the proffered mediation of the Government of the United States in their quarrels with Spain.

Martial Law in Spain.

LONDON, July 7.—The reports from Madrid say the Spanish government has declared martial law in the Province of Caledonia, where it was previously reported Gen. Prim had landed.

The U. S. Schoolship Macedonian.

LONDON, July 27.—A telegram from Plymouth reports the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war Macedonian, with a large number of American midshipmen on board. The Macedonian would immediately proceed to Spithead to witness the great naval review.

The Great Naval Pageant.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—The great naval review in honor of the visit of His Majesty, Abdel Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, took place today, off Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters. A high wind which prevailed from the northwest tended to increase the interest and excitement of the occasion, though interfering with the comfort of spectators. The English Squadron numbered eighty vessels, ships, yachts and tenders, the vessels of war proper embracing the following ships:

Ironclads—Minotaur, 26 guns; Achilles, 26 guns; Lord Clyde, 25 guns; Bellerophon, 14 guns; Warrior, 32 guns; Black Prince, 41 guns; Valiant, 24 guns; Pallas, 26 guns; Royal Sovereign, turret ship, 5 guns; Prince Albert, turret ship, 4 guns; Wivern, turret ship, 4 guns; Research, 4 guns; Viper, twin screw, 2 guns; Vixen, twin screw, 4 guns, and Water-witch, hydraulic propellor, 4 guns.

Unarmored Squadron—The Victoria, 102 guns; Hannibal, 91 guns; Donelth, 100 guns; Revenge, 73 guns; Royal George, 72 guns; St. George, 72 guns; Irresistible, 60 guns; Lion, 60 guns; Princess Royal, 73 guns; Mersey, 57 guns; Liffey, 21 guns; Liverpool, 35 guns; Phœbe, 35 guns; Sylla, 21 guns; Terrible, paddle, 19 guns; Gladiator, paddle, 6 guns; Nymph, 4 guns; Daphne, 4 guns.

Unarmored Gunboats—Loe, Stork, Fancy, Redwing, Pigeon, Clinker, Bullfrog, Fervent, Orwell, Magnet, Pheasant, and Hyena, each mounting two guns.

The Minotaur bore the flag of Rear Admiral Worden as second in command, and held the southeast berth of the line armored squadron, which occupied a position near to the Isle of Wight. The Victoria, screw, three decker, bore the flag of Admiral Pasley, Commander-in-Chief, and held the south-east berth of the unarmored squadron, the line of which was held in a sharp position nearest Portsmouth. The squadron mounted 1,100 guns, and the naval portion alone represented a capacity of 106,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines, 23,000 horses. A thousand vessels were filled with spectators, within seeing distance of the grand pageant. The Queen Victoria was present in the Royal yacht. The Sultan and suite were on board the Royal yacht Osborne. Ismail Pacha, the Sovereign of Egypt, and suite, were on board the Helvia. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, Lords of the Admiralty, and members of the Government, were also present. The shores of Gosport and Isle of Wight were lined with myriads of people who witnessed with eager concern the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle. A royal salute was fired in honor of the Queen and Royal visitors, and the yards of all the ships were manned.

To-night, at nine o'clock, the entire squadron was illuminated, presenting a very picturesque appearance.

Capital Punishment in Austria.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Imperial dict of Austria to-day rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment throughout the limits of the Empire.

Maximilian's Mother.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—Verona letters state that the Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria and Maximilian, gives evidence of insanity.

Kossuth a Candidate for Parliament.

PESTH, July 17.—Louis Kossuth is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from the town of Waitzan, in the county of Pesth.

Movements of Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 17.—The steamship England, which was to have sailed for New York, is detained in consequence of an accident to her machinery.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The steamship Hecla from New York touched here this afternoon.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—Consols, 94¼@5-20's, 72¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie 41¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated, 22.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, July 17, Evening.—United States bonds, 78¾.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, Evening.—Cotton somewhat firmer during the day, with a slight change in prices. Sales 1,500 bales middling uplands at 10½; Orleans, 10¾. Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheat, Red Western 6d for California white. Barley, oats and peas unchanged. Provisions dull; Pork steady at 75s 6d. Lard, 54s 6d. Lard unchanged. Bacon, 54s. Cheese, 58s. Tallow, 47s 6d.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—No quotable change in markets. Market for sugar steady at 25s 6d. Iron firm at 8.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Interesting Correspondence---Annexation to the United States Proposed---Its Open Discussion Among the People---King Kamehameha V. Unpopular---His Indignities to Americans---Insolence of British and French Officials.

HONOLULU, May 14, 1867.

A residence of some length of time here has enabled me to collect a few facts in reference to the King of the Cannibals that I think would interest the people of the States, and I have accordingly noted down our situation here, in order that, if any longing eyes are looking this way for a foothold in the Pacific, the people may have better understand the position, and see how easy it will be to secure more dominion without money and without price, as a revolution and annexation to the United States are now openly (as they have for a long time been secretly) discussed.

The population is about sixty-two thousand, of whom two thousand are Americans, and the rest French, English and Chinese, the sugar plantations being largely owned by the Americans.

King Kamehameha is the first revolutionist in his dominions. In 1864, he, by his own will and act, abrogated the liberal Constitution of 1852, and substituted one of his own framing, forcing it upon his people against their wishes. He declared that he would not take the oath to the old Constitution, and that he had a right to annul it, and to make a new one himself, thus throwing the people out of the question altogether, he knowing that there was no chance of success for his scheme to subvert it.

During the debate of '64, one delegate, an American, said, that as the King was governing without having taken the oath, as prescribed by the Constitution of 1852, they might be setting a bad precedent for great nations," and spoke of what the English people would be likely to do, if the Prince of Wales, in coming to the throne, should declare that he could not take the requisite oath!" Another member, also an American of venerable appearance, and for nearly forty years a resident here, and perhaps the most influential man with the natives in the Kingdom, warned the Ministers that the clauses of the new Constitution, organizing the press and limiting the right of suffrage, would fail to produce the effects intended and avowed, would fail to produce the effect intended and avowed, of representing revolutionary sentiments among the people, and said "that if a revolutionary period should occur, the Hawaiian Government would have but one hundred soldiers to put an end to it, and they would be of no use."

I have been informed by Americans that but for our war, this upsetting of the Constitution by Kamehameha would not have been attempted. They look upon that act of the King, and upon the support he had from members of his Cabinet, as one of the events which took place abroad when almost all the world thought the United States had gone to pieces. The main advocate and staunch sustainer of the King's despotic acts at that time and subsequently, is, I very much regret to say, an American, then Attorney-General, now Minister of Finance, and at present on a mission to Washington. His countrymen here, very naturally dislike and distrust him, and the Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions has written from Boston, that they considered him as their worst enemy. He is also, a conspicuous supporter of the English Bishop, who is always working against us here, *like* a mole under ground.

The King, aware that he himself was a revolutionist in 1864, is now apprehensive that the tide may turn, and that his people may discard him and his constitution together. His Ministers who stood by him, are quaking for fear that they will lose place, salary and all that pertains to office. The impediment in the way of an immediate revolution, is the want of a successor who possesses the confidence of the people. Had the King's sister, Victoria, lived to this day, I believe she would be at this moment on the throne. She held on to our missionaries, and with her father, refused to go over to the English Bishop. She was with us while she lived, and her death leaves us without any one to the line of succession in our interests, unless it be one young chief, of good birth, but who is a common drunkard, with his property under guardianship. The English Bishop has his candidates, male and female, Queen Emma for one, who has completely taken possession of by that faction of priests and nuns, and a young chief, of low birth and no intellect, whom his Lordship styles a Hawaiian saint. The French Bishop thought he had secured a candidate, but I believe he has been disappointed.

Thus situated, I think things will go on for the present without disturbance from within, and the late news from Europe shows that France and England may have enough to do near at home to keep them fully occupied there. We hear, with as much gratification as surprise, of the acquisition of the Russian territory in the Pacific, and the news has fallen upon the King and upon the English and French here like the hand-writing on the wall. The full significance of this most important event is quite apparent to our countrymen here, and they take care not to let their foreign friends remain in the dark. If they are found to need enlightenment on the subject.

Before many years pass British Columbia will be no longer British, and with the whole Pacific coast under our flag, we shall need these Islands more than ever.

The election for the Legislature will come off January 1, 1868, and our countrymen and the natives who have not taken the oath to the new Constitution, and to show their disgust for it, and for the manner in which it was forced upon the people, will go to the polls with the expectation of carrying a majority of the members and thus obtaining the control of the Legislature and of the succession for two years. The Legislature thus constituted will surely clash with the King, and, unless he modifies his tone very much and submits to the laws which will be introduced, he may go to the wall without much ceremony. I suppose that as our Government has taken such a decided stand about the affairs of Mexico here, and has sent the Lackawanna to put the question at issue without circumlocution or ceremony, there will be no difficulty in deciding the matter at Washington. Our countrymen, lay and clerical, will feel themselves left in the lurch if the views of the Hawaiian Government should prevail over their wishes.

Having always had the kindest treatment from the government of the United States and from our ships of war, this government, and particularly its ministers, English and French, are inclined to presume too far upon the forbearance of the United States, and do not hesitate to adopt a tone toward us that they would not venture upon vis-a-vis either England or France, either directly or indirectly, if their grievances in those quarters should be even as pressing as they have been in times past. Mr. Wyllie, a Scotchman, and Minister of the constant enemy, was Minister of Foreign Relations from 1845 until his death, in 1865. He told an American merchant of the first standing, "If the Isle had but a few more full of claims of our citizens, and that none of them had ever been paid nor ever would be;" that "the government of the United States changed every four years, and that the present Administration forgot or did not care what happened under the old."

Before his death, Mr. Wyllie, anxious to keep an American out of the Foreign office, arranged it is said, that Mr. Devalgny, a Frenchman and a Catholic, and then and for years the clerk of the French Consul, should succeed him; to all events, Devarigny, a French adventurer, and a waif from California, is now the person who writes letters, about the *Lackawanna*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King and the English and French faction in apportioning the offices, do no more for Americans than they can avoid, and are very adroit in arranging matters so that their schemes can be carried on, and so that complaint as to the unfairness cannot very readily be made. However, there are two cases which I think should be pressed upon.

The Board of Education dispenses the school fund, and was originally organized as a department for the Hawaiian people, the missionaries but for whom there would not have been an educated Hawaiian extant to-day, King included, and to whom the Hawaiians are indebted for their written language, and for all the literature they possess.

The English Bishop is now a member of this board, and controls it, while the American Mission is totally excluded from it and has been for years. It is the Bishop's policy to supercede American teachers and teaching in the schools, and to educate the rising generation with other ideas. He needs a check, and considering what is due to our mission in educating this people, I think it a fair matter for diplomatic representation. That the English and French take up such matters, and they can't we! And again, as the bulk of the mail matter is American, and hardly ever leaves the Islands except in the Hawaiian Steamer, there should be postmaster, and not an Englishman, as at present.

The Minister of Interior is an Englishman, a doctor by profession, who was on board an American whale ship before the mast, and discharged here at Honolulu. He is said to be the original of "Dr. Longhost," in Herman Melville's story of "Omoo." He is a man of irascible temper, and is a red hot John Bull. He is one of the Cabinet trio who concocted the letters about the Lackawanna, the Frenchman a second, and Mr. Phillips the third. If Mr. Phillips was not present (but I think he was,) then the King presiding, would, of course, find harmony and agreement at the board. Supposing Mr. Phillips is suffering from a wound in the hip, and from which it is not expected he will recover.

The impeachment of Assessor Wm. J. Ovens, in whose house Col. Wm. Riddle received injuries which caused his death, has been dismissed by the Legislature, and twelve years before, and to substitute in its stead his own authority as derived from his grandfather, without regard to the rights of his people acquired since that period, because he had a republic for his neighbor, it does not seem to me that he can have very friendly feelings towards that republic, and I don't believe he has.

The King had cleared off from Honolulu directly after the news came that Queen Emma was to come in the Vanderbilt, and did not return until the Vanderbilt had left. All felt at once that he had put a slight upon an American Admiral and our flag that he would not have ventured to do had an English or French Admiral brought the Queen back. Doubtless, he did not want to receive Queen Emma, but unless I am greatly mistaken, he would have waited for her under an English or French flag.

I was visiting the other day at the house of a lawyer, from Boston, a man of quiet temperament, and long a resident here, and greatly in the confidence of the community, native and foreign, and in talking over matters he said, "We all felt it as an insult that the Board of Foreign Missions has written from Boston, that they considered him as their worst enemy. He is also, a conspicuous supporter of the English Bishop, who is always working against us here, *like* a mole under ground.

The King, aware that he himself was a revolutionist in 1864, is now apprehensive that the tide may turn, and that his people may discard him and his constitution together. His Ministers who stood by him, are quaking for fear that they will lose place, salary and all that pertains to office. The impediment in the way of an immediate revolution, is the want of a successor who possesses the confidence of the people. Had the King's sister, Victoria, lived to this day, I believe she would be at this moment on the throne. She held on to our missionaries, and with her father, refused to go over to the English Bishop. She was with us while she lived, and her death leaves us without any one to the line of succession in our

STATE ITEMS.

Capt. Thomas Spackman, late of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has received a commission of brevet Major for gallantry displayed on the field. Major Spackman is still suffering from a wound in the hip, and from which it is not expected he will recover.

The impeachment of Assessor Wm. J. Ovens, in whose house Col. Wm. Riddle received injuries which caused his death, has been dismissed by the Legislature, and twelve years before, and to substitute in its stead his own authority as derived from his grandfather, without regard to the rights of his people acquired since that period, because he had a republic for his neighbor, it does not seem to me that he can have very friendly feelings towards that republic, and I don't believe he has.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1867.

The local money market was moderately active to-day. Heavy investments of late have been made in governments which has absorbed a large portion of idle balances. Although the prices at which all the series of the public funds have rated since the first of the present month have been remarkably high, it has not deterred investors, who have seemed anxious to get their money into something that would not break. The disparity in the quotations of the several series of the Five-twenty bonds seems a "distinction without a difference." Within the present year there have been fluctuations in these bonds, which it would be difficult to account for except that it brings business to the broker, for "everybody knows, who knows anything of the 5-20 loans, that they are all of precisely the same value—have pledged for their payment the same government promise, bear the same rate of interest, payable in gold, and such as have their interest periods, at the same time ought to command the same price. The difference in the prices of the May and November 5-20s and those of January and July's two months' interest in gold—which, at 6 per cent., is 50 cents per month, or $1 in gold; and if the premium is 38, then the difference in price should be $1 38 in favor of the bond having the advantage of the two months' interest. Just now that advantage is in favor of the 1864s and '65s of May and November, the interest on the others having been paid on the 1st inst. After the 1st of November the advantage of the greater interest will be in favor of the January and July bonds. Whenever there is a greater difference in prices than that resulting from the interest, holders will find their profit in making an exchange of bonds, pocketing the advance, for there is no difference in the value of any of the 5-20 bonds. A safe and profitable rule to be observed in dealing in Government 5-20s is always to buy those selling at the lowest price."

—Some few sales in local stocks were reported to us to day. Columbia oil stock, a small lot, was sold at 6¼, ex-dividend. Bank shares do not show any decline of late worthy of special mention. Holders are satisfied with their earnings, which the late dividends demonstrate as quite liberal. They are the most steadily profitable investments of all our local stocks.

—There is a marked decline in the price of Governments to-day as we learn from McVay & Co.'s New York report. The new 5-20's are nearly back to what they were quoted a fortnight ago:

U. S. 6s 1881	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107⅞
U. S. 10-40s	103¾
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107⅛
Gold	140¾
New U. S. '67 5-20's	107

—Railway shares have fully recovered, and are up strong again to-day. The uninterrupted ease in the money market gives operators courage and strength to hold up the prices, and the quotations at noon to-day, received by Mr. Bryan, show a strong market for all the leading favorites:

Michigan Southern	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	86½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	91½
Erie Railroad	72¾
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	102
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	48¾
Chicago & Northwestern, preferred	70¾
New York Central Railroad	106¾
Reading Railroad	100¾

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* of Tuesday says: Governments commenced paying the July interest on the third series of the notes today—of course at the rate of $7 30 per cent. per annum in currency, at the reserved option of paying it at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold could not be advantageously paid by the Treasury; nor is it very likely that this option will be or can be profitably availed of at any time before the maturity and final retirement of the notes in July of the coming year. The first series of the notes are rapidly passing into the redemption agencies, and by this day month, when they mature, there will not be very many of them outstanding. The 1864 7-30 compound interest notes are now also nearly all withdrawn and cancelled. They were quoted on the street at 119¾@120¼. The 1865 issue is quotable investment. The later issues of these notes are called for chiefly by banks and bankers, who are buying them at the rate of 106¾@107, for those of January, 1864, and 116¼@116⅝ for those of May, 1865.

—Congress at present shows no disposition to take up the National Bank question, but it is one that should not be allowed to rest. The interests of the people demand that the twenty millions a year in gold which are paid to the banks in the form of interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasury as a basis of circulation, should be saved. This can be done either by abolishing the interest on the bonds thus deposited and allowing the National Bank notes to remain in circulation, or by providing for the substitution of legal tender notes for bank currency and cancelling an equivalent amount of the securities pledged for the redemption of the latter. This last would be the better plan, as a uniform currency throughout the country would be thereby secured. All the banks would then have to bank upon legal tenders, no bank of issue being authorized by Congress, and the present scale of taxation being sufficient to prevent the State Banks from issuing their own notes. The money which is now annually paid to the banks in the manner described would suffice to discharge the principal and interest, to pay off the entire national debt within no very long period, and the people have just cause for protesting against the payment of this large sum for the benefit of a few score of stockholders of National Banks.—*New York Herald.*

—The Philadelphia bank statement of the past week is highly favorable, giving proof of increased business and additional ease in money. Nearly every one of the leading items exhibits an increase, the deposits leading off with an augmentation of $807,770. The loans have been increased by $382,280; the legal tenders have been augmented $212,200. The clearings are over two millions and a half in excess of last week, and the balances show an increase of $160,803. The circulation has been enlarged by $1,569; the specie has fallen off $42,552.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1867.

There was not much doing to day in our general markets, excepting in the articles of flour, groceries and provisions, which continue active.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: flour 1,628 bbls; cheese 35 boxes; corn 191 sacks; wheat 600 sacks; barley 97 sacks; oats 715 sacks; butter 39 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls 8½@8½c; Pots Ash at 5c; Refined at 5½c and Pearls at 13½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The receipts of new Eastern are small and we quote a good article selling at $3 00@3 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—The best quality of fresh roll butter at 16@17c ₱ lb.

BEANS—There are no choice old Beans in the market, and prices for those are merely nominal and not quotable at any reliable figures.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The trade doing is very fair and the market has still an upward tendency. We quote shoulders at 11½c; plain sides at 12½c; extra sides at 14c; S. C. Hams at 21½@22c; lard at 13½@ 13¾c; dried beef at 24c ₱ lb, and mess pork at $25 50 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a good supply on the market and trade rules dull. We have reported sales of 30 boxes W. R. at the; 20 boxes Hamburg at 16 and 12 boxes Goshen at 16c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Market very dull at 9@9½ ₱ lb, as to quality.

DRIED APPLES—There is a large stock on the market, and prices are entirely nominal. We quote dull at 5@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Sales reported of 10 bbls at 21c, and 5 bbls at 22c ₱ dozen.

FEED—We note a sale of 1 car middlings at $2 25 ₱ cwt, and sales of shorts at $1 75 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm, with no particular change, either in this or the Chicago market. Merchants in this market place but little reliability in the Associate Press, or other new-paper dispatches, in regard to the flour market in Chicago, and are entirely governed by private dispatches, received hourly, from their agents in that market. The private dispatches received by dealers yesterday and to-day from every respectable of Philadelphia Councils, who have appointed a sub-committee to draft the articles, with orders to report on Tuesday evening next. A special meeting of Common Council will then be held to take action on them.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: The farmers are now busily engaged in harvesting. We have heard it asserted that the crops have not been as good within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitants," for the last twenty-five years.

A boy named Philip Garlock, son of Mr. Frank Garlock, of Huntingdon, died on Tuesday morning last, from the effects of eating cherries. About a week previous to his death he went to the country where he had free access to a cherry tree, and it is supposed he ate an over quantity of the fruit, together with the stones.

A man named Joseph Conra was brutally murdered at Reinhold's Station, in Lancaster county, on Saturday night. Some time ago his wife ran off with a man named John Smith, of Westmoreland county. On last Saturday evening they returned, and Smith threatened to take Conra's life. Next morning the latter was found dead, and the murderers fled, but were subsequently captured in Berks county.

John W. Burgess, proprietor of an eating house at Easton, Pa., overhauled his wife Alida and a young man named John Moorhead, at the Hoffman House, New York, on Monday, where they had registered themselves as John Moran and sister. The wife, who had taken with her $500, insisted that she was on a visit to her sister in Vermont, and that "no harm had been done." Her explanation was satisfactory, and she was permitted to continue her journey to Vermont, while the husband and Moorhead returned to Easton.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

We have no particular change to note since our last, says the *Iron Age* report. Prices are very strong, and the present trade is, for the season of the year, good, while the future is looked upon by the sanguine as full of promise.

Import from January 1st to June 30, 1867.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From For'n ports, tons	9,449	tons 27,783	bdls 233,359
" Coastwise	1,103	" 911	" 21,737
Total	tons 10,552	tons 28,705	bdls 255,096
Same time, 1866	" 14,125	" 52,449	" 327,052

Ingot Copper—The advices from Europe are considered very satisfactory, and note considerable transactions and an advance in prices. Prices here are very firm, and the offerings few. Sales of lake for delivery early in August are noticeable at 24@25½c, cash.

Pig Iron—Quiet, but firm. In American furnaces have been running badly, producing very little No. 1. The supply, therefore, is very short at present. In Scotch the arrivals have been small, and the demand fair. Eglington and Langloan have sold ex-ship at $46 61; Glengarnock, $46 11@47; Coltness, $47 36@47 61.

Lead—Dull and fair, with sales of 300 tons of good corroding at $6 gold, and of extra, $6 5/8@6 80 gold. Other brands are selling at $6 25@6 50 gold.

Spelter—Quiet. Prices very firm at 6¾@7c, gold. Moderate stocks, but buyers few; sales, store, at 9¼ tons, currency.

Sheet Iron—Quiet firm, with fair demand for whole lots, at 24@25c, gold; English, 24, gold; ex-store, 25¾@ 26¾c, currency, and 26@26½c, English.

Scrap Iron, No. 1—Considerable speculative inquiry, which has taken up a few hundred tons at prices reported elsewhere at $48@50, currency, for prime. Old Rails—With sales of 400 to 500 tons of the market has been very quiet for the present.

Tin Plates—Easy and dull; $12 50@13 for I. C. charcoal.

PHILADELPHIA.

In pig metal there is very little doing but prices are well maintained, says the *American*. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $41 ₱ ton; No. 2 at $40@42, and Grey Forge at $38@39 ₱ ton. Bloomed Blooms at $75. Manufactured iron is firmly held, but the demand is limited.

IRONTON OHIO.

The receipts of metal has been unusually large at this point for some time, says the *Register*. During the month of June 1,000 tons were brought in on the iron Railroad. The trade is very dull, and only small sales are reported. Prices are a little weak at $45@50 for pig, and $70@75 for castings. A decline is looked for, which, if occurring, will result in the stopping of the mills. It is not thought that operations will be resumed before the first of September this month. The amount of pig iron manufactured in this county last year, as shown by the assessor's returns, was 25,041 tons.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is dull, but without change in prices. The supply offering is not large, says the *Bulletin*, but ample to meet the current requirements of consumption. Scotch iron is most abundant, and selling at relatively low rates, no withstanding the heavy import duty. Domestic is also dull and firmly held, both here and at the point of production, though large consumers are not buying to any extent. The better grades, especially, are scarce. Some of the demand would be likely to result in advanced prices, but the uncertainty of the future, and in some cases the tendency is to a further decline in prices.

STEEL—Prices remain unchanged and trade very dull. There is a large and choice assortment of all descriptions on the market.

HARDWARE—There has been no changes of consequence for some time past in prices, and the market is in a healthy state.

GLASS—Market unchanged and dull for all descriptions except fruit jars, for which there is an active demand.

IRON—There is a continued fair demand for lumber from yards at previous prices. The business doing is fully up to the expectations of the trade. Bar iron is selling at from 4½@5c ₱ lb, for the different numbers. Charcoal Pig is selling at from $35 00@40 00 ₱ ton. Anthracite Pig is in dull at the decline last noted, with sales English and American at $25 00@30 00 ₱ ton. Refined Pig is selling at from $35 00@40 00 for refined. Railroad iron is dull and unchanged, at $3 25@3 50 for rolled, gold, for Pennsylvania. Steel is $9 00, currency, for American. Steel do are held at $11 00@12 00 ₱ keg for Sanderson's and $12 00@13 00 for Gilchrist's. Anchors are selling at 8½@9c ₱ lb; chain cables, 9½@12 inches thick, 8½@9c ₱ lb; cast steel chains, 9½@12 inches thick, 9½@10c ₱ lb. Roller plates are selling at 5½c for flanges, 6c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Horse shoes are selling at 6½c ₱ lb; sheet iron firm but quiet, with sales at 12 9@13c, gold, and 15@15½c, currency. Nails are selling at 6½@7c ₱ lb; Boiler plates are selling at 5½c for flanges, 6c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Horse shoes are selling at 6½c ₱ lb; sheet iron firm but quiet, with sales at 12 9@13c, gold, and 15@15½c, currency. Nails are selling at 6½@7c ₱ lb for assorted sizes; 7½@8c for 8 and 9 dy; 8½@9c for 6 dy; 9½@10c for 4 and 5 dy; and $2 12½ for 8d fence.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 12, 1867.

We have no movement to report in Dry Goods. The summer's dull time is now at hand, and customers are not appearing in great numbers, our jobbers mostly looking after accounts, and filling a few orders.

We quote as follows:

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	15½
Merrimack W	15
Cocheco	15
Amoskeag	15
Manchester	15
Wamsutta	15

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 18, 1867.

BUSINESS—Activity and large sales were the ruling features in the oil market to-day, and prices advanced plenty, and were anxious to invest. Dispatches from Oil City indicate a further advance. The receivings, for the Oil regions to-day, are large, and the shipping purposes. Holders having evidently made up their minds that prices will advance, and were not very anxious to sell, the result was that higher figures were obtained. The sales reach 25,000 barrels of smith's Ferry. The sales reach 25,000 barrels, all told. Unless we have a rise of water during a specified time, a large portion must necessarily be stored and up the flats, and the sales of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, August 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, September 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, November 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, December 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, January 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, February 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, March 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, April 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, May 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, June 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, July 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, August 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, September 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, November 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, December 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, January 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, February 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, March 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, April 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, May 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, June 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, July 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, August 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, September 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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In pardoning ROBERT TOOMBS, the traitor who still declares he is ready to labor for that for which he unsuccessfully fought, the President has gone beyond the line that should govern in such matters. TOOMBS's recent letter shows that he is still hostile to the Union, and would be a dangerous man did he possess the power. On what ground his pardon was granted, it is difficult to perceive.

In Europe the Mexican question, more especially the shooting of MAXIMILIAN, continues to be the topic of remark and special interest. Austria is going to send for the body of the dead Prince, and France will demand the surrender of DANO, who was the French Secretary of State under the Empire, whether dead or alive, and to that end will dispatch a fleet for him, and for the purpose of resenting any indignity to him. News from the City of Mexico says DANO, after the fall of the city, gave himself up and was imprisoned by the victors. The London *Times* expresses the opinion that the United States will be compelled to take Mexico in hand, secure to her a stable government and redress the wrongs she has committed.

In some respects the colored voters in the South are more wise than their white "brethren." Although in some parts they are in the majority, and generally constitute a large minority, they decline to set up any claim to an equal proportion, or even any share of the representatives in Congress. Nevertheless certain white leaders do not hesitate to urge them to do so. It is unquestionably true that the equality in citizenship and suffrage with which the colored race have been endowed abolishes all distinctions as to the offices, yet the negroes having had the question of right settled, perceive that the one of expediency is of no small importance. The accounts we receive represent them as perceiving that it would be altogether inexpedient for them to claim now that a certain proportion of the Congressmen from the South shall be colored men; although it is unquestionably true that there are colored men in the South as capable of filling the position as some of the white Representatives have been.

There was good reason for the report that Mr. SEWARD had taken steps for the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. The reciprocity treaty which he has entered into with the Government of those Islands, although it is in lieu of the old one about to expire, is an important fact, which, considering the hankering that both England and France have manifested for them, will be received with satisfaction by our people. Americanism, as represented and inculcated by the United States, is plowing a track through the Pacific to the Indian Seas. Across it lie these Islands. If they are not to remain independent, and if they fall to any nation, it should be to the United States. In some sense they belong to us; for they were conquered to Civilization and Christianity by missionaries sent out from this country. In a commercial point of view the importance to us would be of the first magnitude, if the question were between us and some other nation. Mr. SEWARD, if he peacefully acquires these Islands, may count confidently on no diminution to his fame.

The correspondence given exclusively in the COMMERCIAL, through our special dispatches, Saturday morning, between Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERIDAN, concerning the energetic action of the latter in New Orleans, and Mr. STANBERY's opinion, will be read with great satisfaction, more especially in connection with the subsequent action of Congress, which confides to Gen. GRANT the work of reconstruction throughout the South. It is not at all surprising that Congress should so readily repose this extraordinary measure of confidence in Gen. GRANT, for he has shown himself worthy of it, and the people had already given him their confidence; a confidence which this correspondence, not only as to him but also Gen. SHERIDAN, in whom he so much confides, fully justifies. How little Gen. GRANT is in sympathy with the positions assumed in the opinion of Mr. JOHNSON's Attorney, and the objects intended by it, and how devoted he is to the great purpose of securing to the country and mankind the fruits of the war which he did so much to bring to a glorious termination, all men can now see. In confiding to his hands almost unlimited powers and in throwing upon his shoulders duties relating to reconstruction of the highest importance, Congress has but reflected the settled sentiment of the people, who are ready to confer on him the powers, the duties and the honors belonging to the first place in the Government.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is worrying itself needlessly over the fact that the people of this State rallied in great numbers to repel the invasion of LEE in 1863. It even works itself into a bad humor and snubs a correspondent for having the temerity to set it right. But it wont be set right. It may be unfortunate for the *Commercial* that Ohio has no Gettysburg to talk about, and probably it is just a little provoked that the raider MORGAN with a handfull of followers, scoured its State with impunity, and was only brought to bay through the aid of Pennsylvanians "not in arms."

As for Gettysburg, we have only to say that Pennsylvanians are perfectly satisfied with their conduct during the invasion. They never boasted that the "muelish," as the *Commercial*, in an angry state of bulliousness, terms our people, fought desperate battles at Gettysburg—nothing of the kind. The "melish" were there, and in just such position as the commanding General in his wisdom saw fit to place them, and as regular troops would have done obeyed all military orders with alacrity. That they were not needed in the front line was no reflection upon their courage or other soldierly qualities. Again. It is entirely beyond dispute that the presence of the Pennsylvania militia at Gettysburg gave incalculable courage and confidence to the Federal army, and in no small degree contributed to the glorious result. If our Cincinnati contemporary will but leave us to our Gettysburg, we will leave all Ohioans to their MORGAN-raiders.

GOOD MANNERS IN JOURNALISM.

Good manners come so early, to some people, and set so gracefully on them, that they can only be ascribed to nature or a very fortunate outset in their training. In such persons, their manners are part of themselves, and are no more laid aside than their complexions or their voices. In other persons, manners appear to be something put on the outside, like varnish, to cover the natural roughness and give a surface polish and shine. And there are persons who rude in mind and manners as to defy all efforts to smooth them down to a decent courtesy. All kinds are represented in the press.

As a general rule, something of the personal character, and particularly of the manners, of a writer will be represented in the columns which daily and rapidly issue from his pen. The well-bred person will be so in his newspaper as well as in his office or his drawing room. Few, at any rate, will make themselves appear to less advantage in the public eye than in the social circle. They may, by a studied effort, appear better. While the press is generally distinguished for at least the average measure of courtesy, there are sometimes encountered those rough specimens, both of the ursine and asinine species, of which the best apology that can be made for them is that they act *natural*, as Mr. NASBY would express it.

But considering how numerous newspapers are, and that they are got off rapidly, much of their contents being off hand writing, and that a large proportion of them are party papers, necessarily antagonistic, they must be admitted to exhibit only a moderate amount of positively bad manners. That amount embraces the churlish scribbling, cross-grained and crabbed; the angry scribbling, that parades the private squabbles of its writer in his paragraphs and columns; the vulgar scribbling, flowing from foul tastes and habits, and the profane scribbling, that shocks the moral sense and reckons "the atheist's laugh" *not* "a poor return for Deity offended." The most that can be said, in apology for those who thus violate the courtesies of life, is, that their scribblings exhibit them no more rough, base or irreverent than they really and personally are. But this does not obviate the regret, that the press should have to share in the discredit of their ill manners.

The reciprocal influence of the press and the public, or, more correctly, of the newspaper and its patrons is notorious. The one is, to a degree, the reflection of the other. Vile readers will have a vile paper, and a paper of that sort will have such readers. Virtuous and courteous people will seek a public journal that treats them with respect and deference, by honoring truth, purity and decorum, both in its sentiments and its tone. And among journals of this character, although they may differ in politics, and in their views of many other subjects, civility and good manners will be maintained. Even in their contests, courtesy, honor and right will not be ignored. But, we fear, rough tastes and manners cannot be wholly eliminated from the press, while they prevail in the world. There is the greater need, therefore, for the educated, the honorable and the refined, in both, to cultivate courtesy in their relations with each other, and thus to extend it by their example.

HOSTILITY OF RACES.

A new term is given to the question of races, as involved in American politics; or, if not a new—as we believe it is not—it is presented somewhat more boldly and with less disguise than heretofore. The Mobile *Advertiser* aims to serve the rebel cause, and the Democratic at the same time, by an appeal to the Irish. The Pittsburgh *Post* naturally echoes the appeal. From the latter we become cognizant of it. A bitter complaint is made of the Mayor of Mobile for removing some of the street laborers of the city and appointing other persons in their places, some of the former being Irish and the latter negroes. This is too big an affair to be left out of the general politics of the country, and so the *Advertiser*, well knowing the sympathies of the Democratic press for both the Irish and the rebels, says:

"Out of the whole lot of white men and widows thus turned out of their living at the instance of two or three of Mr. HOTTON's colored cabinet, only one is an American. *All the rest are Irish.* We beg the attention of our brethren of the Northern Democratic press to these facts, that they may inform the adopted citizens of foreign birth—especially the Irish, *who now control the great City of New York*, what Radicalism is doing for their poor compatriots down south."

We print it as we find it in the *Post*, italics and all. We wish we could insert it entire. It is Hiberman all over. The persons discharged are classified under two heads—Laborers, and Horses and Carts. Under the last are embraced Mrs. O'. GRADY and four other *women* and two men. That New York City is under the control of some power that does not manage its affairs very well, has been evident to everybody, but now for the first time the public is specifically informed who it is. The rebel appeal, therefore, has significance on the question of races. How many antagonist races are there among us?

REMEDY FOR MISRULE.

The Constitutional Convention, of New York is naturally drawing out a good deal of discussion, on various topics, in the public journals of the State. The experience of the State under the old Constitution suggests several amendments needed in that instrument. Among these, is the subject of suffrage. The *Evening Gazette*, a paper independent in politics, handles this subject smartly, and expresses with no disguise and with great force, sentiments which are springing up vigorously in many quarters.

The *Gazette* favors for all classes, intelligent suffrage, without regard to color. In local or municipal elections, it would restrict it still more, so as to exclude from voting on the affairs of cities what it describes as *sans culottes* as are found in New York. Under the head of "A Remedy for Misrule," the *Gazette* expresses disbelief in the efficiency of any and every plan, while an ignorant and blind rabble led by demagogues, at will, are admitted universally to vote. The following illustration is given of the evil to be remedied, and shows that both parties are implicated in it:

"Why, for instance does anybody suppose that the Legislature and the Common Council have been vieing with each other in the business of lavishing public money upon the Catholics? The Legislatures votes money openly to that denomination, and the Common Council gives it a hundred-year lease of valuable real estate, at an annual rent of a dollar, and allows the use of Union Square. Certainly it is not for any love of Catholics that a Democratic Common Council and a Republican Legislature agree; it is only to court their ignorant but politically important votes."

It affords matter for good citizens, of both parties, to think about, and not only in New York, but everywhere.

HIGH INDORSEMENT.

Among the numerous instances in which the high judicial character of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been recognized, we quote the following from Judge WOODWARD, the present Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Burr vs. Todd, reported in 5 WRIGHT, page 213:

"In McClourg vs. Croghan's Administrators, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 367,) this subject was greatly discussed upon the authorities, and it was held by Judge Williams, of the District Court of Allegheny county, that the breach of a contract to lease is the same as a breach of a contract to sell land, and that the measure of damages in such a case is the price paid for the lease and its interest, and not the value of the bargain.

"The price paid for land, whether upon lease or sale, is the value of it as between the contracting parties; so that Judge Williams's ruling was not inconsistent with the doctrine in 3 Casey. That the same rule prevails in respect to parol contracts, was abundantly shown in Malaun vs. Ammon, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 125,) afterwards approved by the whole Court in Hertzogg vs. Hertzogg, (10 Casey, p. 418,) and Dumeon vs. Miller. 10, 315."

It is so rare that the judge of an inferior court is quoted as authority by the Supreme Court, that such an occurrence is extraordinary; and it is but reasonable to say that the unanimous acceptance by the Supreme Court of Judge WILLIAMS as high judicial authority, is conclusive proof of his qualifications to be the successor of the Justice who pronounced the compliment of the court upon him.

Petroleum as Fuel—More Experiments.

The gentlemen who have been prosecuting with so much success the experiments on board the *Pilot*, in Boston harbor, have resumed their labors in the Battery, New York, where they have erected the necessary buildings. The boiler used for the present experiment is of the ordinary locomotive form, having a furnace three feet by two feet with twenty-six inch tubes, each four and one-half feet long. The number of burners in use during the earlier experiments was twenty-six; this has been reduced to ten, and of course, the consumption of gas in like ratio, with a result quite as effectual. The experiments are superintended by Mr. Stimers, the consulting Engineer. It is claimed that the *Pilot* boat will have demonstrated that 300 tons of oil will generate heat equivalent in quantity and effect to that produced by 1,000 tons of coal. One ton of oil, say on board ship, will occupy forty-six cubic feet of space, one ton of coal asks for fifty-three. There would, therefore, appear to be a saving in space usually demanded for fuel of fully four-fifths of that now used. Insurance companies, it is claimed, are prepared to indorse the change, and to lessen, not increase, the rate of insurance on steamers, where liquid fuel is used on this plan. The saving of labor, it is claimed, will be the great economical feature. On board the *Pilot* there were employed twenty-one firemen and coal passers. During the trip lately made when she was propelled by steam generated by burning petroleum three men did all the work, turn about. It is further claimed that owing to the character of the flame that portion of the boiler coming in immediate contact with it is, notwithstanding the intense heat, uninjured thereby, the sulphur disengaged in coal burning, and deleterious to the iron, not being present during this combustion.

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune* expresses the mild wish that instead of Maximilian the Liberals had shot "the perjured traitor and wholesale murderer of France, whose proper monument in Paris should be an Aztec one—a pyramid of human skulls." Some persons will be inclined to ask how much less guilty is Jeff. Davis than Louis Napoleon. The fact that our conspirator failed to carry his point diminishes not his offense.

INTERESTING COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Motion in the Court of Common Pleas to Admit a Colored Lawyer to the Bar—Remarks by Hon. P. C. Shannon, Judge Stowe and Others.

On Saturday last, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Mellon and Stowe, Hon. P. C. Shannon moved for the admission to the bar of George B. Vashon, Esq., (a colored person) and in making the motion he stated to their Honors that Mr. Vashon was born in Carlisle, Pa., graduated at Oberlin College as a Bachelor of Arts, and pursued the study of Law for three years, under the direction of the late Hon. Walter Forward. Mr. Vashon afterwards removed to the city of New York, where, after proper examination, he was admitted in the Supreme Court, to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor in the several Courts of that State. The examination of Mr. Vashon as to his abilities and qualifications took place before Justices Strong, McCorn and Edwards of that Supreme Court, and was conducted by Hon. James T. Brady. Jos. S. Bosworth, Esq., and H. W. Warner, Esq.

After an absence of over two years in the West Indies, Mr. Vashon had settled in Syracuse, New York, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession, until his removal to this county. At present he is the Principal of Avery College, in Allegheny City. Judge Shannon in conclusion referred to the excellent scholastic attainments and good character of the applicant; and as the Supreme Court of the United States had recently admitted to its bar a colored citizen he presumed that now there would be no objection here.

His Honor, Judge Stowe, remarked that by the Rules of our Court, it was required that the applicant be a citizen of the United States. Our Rules do not say that he must be a citizen of this State. He understood that, as stated by the counsel for Mr. Vashon, the Supreme Court of the United States had admitted a colored person to their bar, but he believed the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had refused a similar application. He believed that the District Court of this county had, some years ago, refused to admit.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., stated that this application should be referred to the Committee.

Judge Shannon replied he thought not. It was unusual to do so, unless some objection be made to the character or qualifications of the applicant. In this case, the whole objection related, it would seem, to the man's color. This appeared to be the only difficulty.

Mr. Hopkins added, in reply, that the course he advocated was the usual and proper course, and he did not wish to see special and unusual privileges extended to a colored person, over and above those extended and allowed to white persons. He wished, in this matter, all treated alike.

After some remarks by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, and a good deal of conversation among the members of the bar present, who seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings, the Court concluded to grant a rule to show cause why Professor Vashon should not be admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas.

The whole affair has created much animated discussion, and will be watched with deep interest. The main question is this—will the Court, now that the matter is squarely before it, rule that Mr. Vashon is a citizen of the United States, viewed from a Pennsylvania stand point? Is he not a citizen of Pennsylvania? Shall he be refused admission to the County Court of Allegheny whilst he was an Attorney of the Supreme Court of New York?

CERTAIN persons are becoming somewhat excited about the accuracy of the report made by Mr. Seymour, of the New York *Times*, of Senator Wade's Kansas speech, which speech has been pronounced agrarian. To save the Senator, the reporter is charged with inventing it, and one would be almost disposed to doubt whether Senator Wade ever was in Kansas. But such broad denials do not amount to much, and considering that the Senator himself is careful to treat the matter evasively, the friends who volunteer their testimony only expose themselves to the suspicion of too much eagerness. While on the subject, we will say that a warm personal and political friend of the Senator, who heard him speak at Lawrence, has told us that he expressed to him at the time the apprehension that he went too far, and that if the speech got into print it would hurt him. From what we know about it, we are convinced that the testimony of Wade's friends would set the matter at rest, and establish the general faithfulness of Mr. Seymour's report.

A PARIS letter to the Chicago *Tribune* asserts that two important rules of the grand Exposition are outrageously violated every day —the one that forbids the sale and removal of articles which can be sold but not removed, and which says no invention shall be copied, or the inventor any way robbed. Although the police seem to try to prevent it these rules are a dead letter. Piracy upon inventors is carried on in the machinery gallery and sheds as extensively as the described smuggling of objects. Europeans commit it upon Americans and Americans upon Europeans. American paper and woolen manufacturers have boasted to the writer, that they came over for the purpose of buying the European patents for certain improvements of machinery, but that they found they could copy all they wanted without paying for the rights.

THE Cincinnatians are again in trouble about the water they drink. The complaint is not that the supply is not sufficient. But some persons are so unreasonable as to find fault with the quality. For instance, the following in the *Commercial* of that city:

"The creek still pours its foul compound of decomposed animal matter, sewer washings and liquid abomination into the river, which people drink from them down stream, but we confess to a lingering suspicion that Bruce will yet devise some way to purify them with the under-current into the sack-hole of the water-works, and that they will make a fair proportion of the water we drink. An ocular and olfactory examination of that interesting aperture at this hot season of the year is not calculated to create that degree of confidence necessary to keep down the surge of the kettle-alers."

For a people who are in the habit of styling their city the "Queen City of the West," this certainly cannot be considered unreasonably high living.

SPECULATION concerning the Austrian mission has been resumed in connection with Mr. Raymond's departure for Europe. When that gentleman's name went before the Senate for the position, there yet remained the question whether or not Mr. Motley had resigned. Since then Mr. Motley has ceased to occupy the position, which is supplied by a temporary *Charge d'Affaires*. In view of everything the Boston *Advertiser* is of the opinion that a renomination of Mr. Raymond would be at once confirmed. With the prospect that Austria may have a hand in Mexican diplomacy the matter assumes new importance; and as Mr. McCracken has disappeared beyond the hope of discovery, there is no reason why the question should not be definitely settled.

MR. STANBERY does not relish the position assigned him by the argument against his opinion, which places it in logical conflict with the President's veto, supposed to be written by him. He escapes from the position by declaring that the veto that he supplied was not the one that appeared as the President's, which, he says, was prepared by Judge Black. This is a funny triangular affair, in which, as we think, all the three are wrong. But as the Congressional plan is likely to be carried out, no great harm is done by the opinion or by the vetoes—the one that was not born or the one that lived but an hour.

THE Chicago *Republican* gives expression to the general sentiment of the Republican press so far as it has been manifested, by administering a sharp rebuke to Gen. Butler for undertaking, under the pretense of inquiring into the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, to gratify his old hate of Gen. Grant, by calling a rebel General to the stand to establish something to his prejudice in connection with the exchange of prisoners. "Such a perversion of the ostensible object in the creation of the committee," says the *Republican*, "could only bring discredit on the whole affair at the outset."

THE cable is a good thing to the stockholders. According to Captain Osborn, two-thirds of the entire outlay on the cable of 1866 will come back in the shape of revenue by the time the first year's accounts have to be balanced, which would be a dividend of 66 per cent. But if the cable of 1865 is added, the rate of interest will be 30 per cent.

THE following is one of Mr. Nasby's highly philosophical observations, that may be truly said to carry its own illustration in itself: "Suthin can't come out uv nothin, tho, as in the case uv Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin."

THE friends of Mr. Colfax in Indiana are said to be distrustful of those of Senator Morton, lest the latter gentleman come between the former and the Presidency. It is barely possible that the distinguished Senator would do such a thing. The distinguished speaker is unnecessarily uneasy.

THE so-called Russian note on Irish affairs was a clever fraud which derives much of its interest from the fact the cable sent over the whole of it as genuine.

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The Ohio River—Report of W. Milnor Roberts.

On the 20th of December last, W. Milnor Roberts, Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River Improvement, presented to General Humphreys, Chief Engineers, a report showing the present condition of the Ohio river, in relation to its channels, ripples, bars, shoals, rip-rap dams, &c., as learned from a personal examination of the river on its whole length, from Pittsburgh to Cairo at its junction with the Mississippi river—a distance of 1,015 miles. The importance of the Ohio river as an avenue of commerce is shown in the fact that, with its tributaries, it drains an area of about 220,000 square miles of territory, and that twenty-three million of people in 1860, residents of twenty States, were directly and indirectly interested in its navigation. The report says:

The Ohio and its navigable branches comprise 4,629 miles of steamboat navigation, while the Mississippi and Missouri, including the Ohio and its tributaries constituting one continuous steam navigation, comprise 16,500 miles. Forty years ago it was fashionable to deride the Ohio river, and a public expression, which was popularly adopted at the time, referring to it as dry one-half the year and muddy the other half, created very erroneous ideas of its character and real value. At that time steamboating was an infant interest in our country, and there were but few and comparatively unimportant towns west of the Alleghany mountains, along the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. The entire population west of Pennsylvania, according to the census of 1820, was but 1,860,906, (excluding Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas,) and the commercial greatness which has since appeared was yet in embryo. Even twenty-five years ago, when the Government was engaged in improving the navigation of the Ohio by means of riprap dams, designed to concentrate the water during low stages, and to improve the width and depth of the channels, the industrial interests of the Ohio valley depended upon this improvement, although then very considerable, were very far inferior to those we now see, and which are annually augmenting with an increasing ratio. The changes in this respect, which have taken place within the last fifteen years, struck me very forcibly during my examinations, as they must strike every person who has a distinct recollection of the past, of towns, its shores, and its business, fifteen years ago. These things are merely glanced at to point out more emphatically the gross misrepresentation of the character and importance of this stream which the short-sighted and foolish expressions as the one referred to are calculated to produce in the public mind.

The Ohio river always, during a considerable portion of every year, affords a very superior navigation for steamers and heavy coal barges, and the number of handsome new and clean packets almost constantly plying between its prominent towns and cities, afford abundant evidence that it is a popular river during much of every season, and there is no period when it cannot be navigated by light draught vessels, adapted specially to the low-water trade.

The report next refers to the improvement of the low water channels of the Ohio, by means of rip-rap stone dams, commenced in 1837 by Captain Sanders, but relinquished in 1844 on account of the appropriation being exhausted. Mr. Roberts says that the principal obstacle to low water navigation, the plan designed and partly executed by Captain Sanders was judicious, and that if all the proposed dams had been finished according to his plan there would have been a better navigation, especially for low water craft, than there has been during the twenty two years which have elapsed since many of the works were left in an unfinished condition. Mr. Roberts next refers to the state of the coal trade in 1844, and the great propositions it has now assumed, the annual shipments now amounting to 40,000,000 bushels and says:

Meanwhile the coal business has more than kept pace with the increase of population and wealth along the Ohio, in consequence of safe, all-by-augment-ing demand for the Pittsburgh coal, and other Western rivers. And the coal business of the Ohio river is by no means confined to the city of Pittsburgh. Extensive shipments of coal are made regularly and systematically from every river bank as Wheeling, Big Kanawha, Pomeroy, Big Sandy, Big Guyan, Huntington, Portsmouth, and nearly all, of which is managed under the system of barges and towing steamers. The aggregate of the coal business of the Ohio river and its tributaries below the mouth of the Ohio, for steamboat and towing purposes, is already very large, and has doubled within ten years. But, in my opinion, the coal business of the Ohio river and its tributaries below the mouth of the Ohio, for steamboat and towing purposes, and including the coal for steam works, will be proportionately greater than it has been heretofore, and it might be stated with confidence that the abolishment of slavery will in a few years have a most beneficial effect upon the value of the various resources of the Southern States, and to a great extent upon the coal, which has now become a necessity almost everywhere. There are now not less than fifty steamers engaged in towing coal in the coal trade. These are in addition to all other steamers engaged in the general business of the river. Eighty of these tows from Pittsburgh. It seems probable that the coal trade will continue to increase in a greater ratio than the general business on the Ohio river. Every new railroad touching anywhere on the Ohio, or the Mississippi, or their western rivers, becomes a new customer, not only in the article of coal, but in the article of the consumption of coal.

This Ohio river coal interest is now so large and important and so obviously destined to be always a great and increasing interest, through all future time, as to demand the special attention of the General Government in connection with any future improvement of the navigation. I consider it, therefore, essential that great care should be exercised in the planning and construction of any future work on the river, to guard against constructing any dams across the river which will in any way interfere with coal boating. All work should, if possible, be so arranged as to benefit the coal trade navigation, while improving the channels for the low-water steamboating. I am fully of the opinion I would not recommend at any point any improvement of low-water navigation that would interfere, without injury to the coal-boat navigation. But I am of the opinion that the rip-rap dams can be completed with benefit to both classes of navigation, and these will be referred to in detail further on.

After briefly referring to the several modes proposed for the improvement of the Ohio, such as reservoirs, locks and dams, and detailing at length the general characteristics of the Ohio river, Mr. Roberts proceeds as follows:

It is my duty now to offer a descriptive picture of the river itself, its pools, shoals, bars, ripples, falls, islands, &c., which will also explain why the canal was done artificially by the Government in connection with the plans devised and put in practice by Captain Sanders; the present aspect of the river, and what remains to be done in the way of improving and work to complete that amalgamating system with the boats of the present day, and the future of the river where, owing to peculiar circumstances, special modifications will be made hereafter, as have been made where, owing to peculiar circumstances, special modifications will be made hereafter, as have which need further examination in low water. But I proceed to describe to a certain extent each pool and the ripples, making use of such details from the old reports, as far as I have them, as may be necessary to the full understanding of the present condition of the river. Pittsburgh, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which unite and form the Ohio, is the initial point from which the distances are reckoned in the following tables, between the respective points. The figures in the first column, headed "Ripples," refer to the ripples at present, also, nearly the length of the pools. In most cases.

The first bar at the head of Glass House ripple, about two miles below Pittsburgh, and just above the head of Brunot's Island, created the pool at the junction of the two rivers. This bar is now cut through in many other sand bars, so that the navigation from one river to the other is then always and crossed, and in extreme low water, as in 1856, there are not more than 18 inches in the main channel, on the bar above Pittsburgh, and the same or less in the channel at Glass House ripple.

In 1858 in low water, Captain Sanders called the writer, that they came over for the purpose of buying the European patents for certain improvements of machinery, but that they found they could copy all they wanted without paying for the rights.

THE Cincinnatians are again in trouble about the water they drink. The complaint is not that the supply is not sufficient. But some persons are so unreasonable as to find fault with the quality. For instance, the following in the *Commercial* of that city:

"The creek still pours its foul compound of decomposed animal matter, sewer washings and liquid abomination into the river, which people drink from them down stream, but we confess to a lingering suspicion that Bruce will yet devise some way to purify them with the under-current into the sack-hole of the water-works, and that they will make a fair proportion of the water we drink. An ocular and olfactory examination of that interesting aperture at this hot season of the year is not calculated to create that degree of confidence necessary to keep down the surge of the kettle-alers."

For a people who are in the habit of styling their city the "Queen City of the West," this certainly cannot be considered unreasonably high living.

SPECULATION concerning the Austrian mission has been resumed in connection with Mr. Raymond's departure for Europe. When that gentleman's name went before the Senate for the position, there yet remained the question whether or not Mr. Motley had resigned. Since then Mr. Motley has ceased to occupy the position, which is supplied by a temporary *Charge d'Affaires*. In view of everything the Boston *Advertiser* is of the opinion that a renomination of Mr. Raymond would be at once confirmed. With the prospect that Austria may have a hand in Mexican diplomacy the matter assumes new importance; and as Mr. McCracken has disappeared beyond the hope of discovery, there is no reason why the question should not be definitely settled.

MR. STANBERY does not relish the position assigned him by the argument against his opinion, which places it in logical conflict with the President's veto, supposed to be written by him. He escapes from the position by declaring that the veto that he supplied was not the one that appeared as the President's, which, he says, was prepared by Judge Black. This is a funny triangular affair, in which, as we think, all the three are wrong. But as the Congressional plan is likely to be carried out, no great harm is done by the opinion or by the vetoes—the one that was not born or the one that lived but an hour.

THE Chicago *Republican* gives expression to the general sentiment of the Republican press so far as it has been manifested, by administering a sharp rebuke to Gen. Butler for undertaking, under the pretense of inquiring into the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, to gratify his old hate of Gen. Grant, by calling a rebel General to the stand to establish something to his prejudice in connection with the exchange of prisoners. "Such a perversion of the ostensible object in the creation of the committee," says the *Republican*, "could only bring discredit on the whole affair at the outset."

THE cable is a good thing to the stockholders. According to Captain Osborn, two-thirds of the entire outlay on the cable of 1866 will come back in the shape of revenue by the time the first year's accounts have to be balanced, which would be a dividend of 66 per cent. But if the cable of 1865 is added, the rate of interest will be 30 per cent.

THE following is one of Mr. Nasby's highly philosophical observations, that may be truly said to carry its own illustration in itself: "Suthin can't come out uv nothin, tho, as in the case uv Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin."

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FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church—First Day's Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 10, 1867.

The Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, at 8½ A. M., today, Bishop E. S. Janes presiding. The Conference was preceded by the administration of the Lord's Supper to the ministers and members of the church, a large number of whom were present.

At the close of the sacramental service the Conference was opened by the Bishop. The Secretary of the Conference of 1866 called the roll, when one hundred and sixty members answered to their names. One member, Rev. J. Gilmore, had died during the year.

Rev. F. Day was re-elected Secretary, and Revs. Lyons, Kennedy, Chesbro and Marchant were chosen Assistant Secretaries. The hours of session were fixed from 8½ A. M. to 12 M. and the bar of the Conference determined. The committees were nominated by a committee of the Presiding Elders, and their report was taken up and adopted. Several visiting ministers were introduced, among them Revs. D. D. Dempsey, D. D., Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., Rev. J. S. Bracken, and Rev. J. Horner of the Pittsburgh Conference, and W. C. Hoyt, of New York.

The conference then proceeded to examine the character of its members, and those of the fourth year, under the question "who have been elected and ordained Elders," were examined, passed after hearing report of committee in regard to Conference Studies, and were elected to Elders, orders. The question, "who are the Supernumeraries," was taken up and the list disposed of, most being continued in that relation. A part of the list of superannuated ministers was examined and passed. During this one of the superannuated ministers, Rev. L. D. Presser, made a very touching and effective speech, which brought tears to many eyes. After forty years' service his heart is still in the work of his Master, and his soul full of the true fire.

The Conference stood adjourned by time, and after the usual notices, the Doxology was sung and the session closed with the Benediction.

This is a very large Conference, having over two hundred and forty members. This year it will elect delegates to the General Conference, being entitled to eight delegates, one more than its mother Conference, the Pittsburgh Conference. Dr. Prindle, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, preaches this evening. O. P. Q.

Rome.

The sprightly correspondent of the *Times* writing from Rome, gives some interesting intelligence concerning that city and affairs in it. He is no stranger in the place, having been in and out of it a dozen times in as many years. An idea of railroads in Italy may be derived from his experience, going from Florence to Rome—started half an hour and arrived five and a half hours after the time named in the bill, distance 180 miles, time 17 hours, number of passengers 1,300, most of them priests.

The displays of fireworks and illuminations are extensive and splendid. The city is crowded, and puts on its best appearance. But the writer says that, owing to the heat and the apprehensions of sickness, although it is not hot nor sickly, few strangers of the Anglo-Saxon race are there. While expressing the opinion that this is the most gorgeous of all displays ever seen in St. Peter's, he says "the priests have their city and show almost to themselves." They come chiefly from Italy itself, which has 161,000, or one priest to every 150 inhabitants; many from France, Spain and Austria, and a few from the United States and other Protestant countries.

Pope Pius is looking uncommonly well for a man in his seventy-sixth year. The same cannot be said for the city, the so-called capital of the Christian world, of which the correspondent says:

"A great part of the houses need to be reconstructed. Rubbish lies in the streets that are barely wide according to our notions of comfort and decency. The overgrown palaces of the nobility, the stately public structures and the ancient monuments, make Rome a fine city to look at, but for those who eat and drink in, and to sleep in comfortably is yet to be built. Rome is, as it has been described by one of the world, yet in respect to what goes to make up its great part nominally Christian civilization, it is behind nearly all the rest."

The Way the Russian Treaty Originated.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* throws some new light on the way in which the Russian American treaty was brought about. It seems that a company of American citizens was organized in San Francisco some time ago, and applied to the Russian Government for certain trading privileges in Russian America. The matter was put into the hands of Senator Cole, who made the application through Mr. Clay, our Minister to Russia. It was found, however, that the Russian American Fur Company held a grant of all the territory for trading purposes, and that the Hudson Bay Company had a similar grant for a portion at least of the same territory. The San Francisco company soon perfected their plans for a sub-grant of a similar nature, and the papers were submitted to the Czar for his approval, which was necessary to their validity. The Czar, fearing the arrangement might cause trouble between the English and American companies, said he would sell the whole territory to the United States, and extinguish the title of the Russian American Company. Baron Stoeckl, who was then in St. Petersburg, at once returned to this country and suggested the matter to Mr. Seward, and the purchase and treaty followed.

This, the *Bulletin* claims, is the true origin of the Russian treaty. All of course, the splendid reasons doubtless induced the Russian Government to sell the territory, it was this application of the San Francisco Company which opened the way for the consummation of the purchase.

The Fate of Dr. Livingston.

Just as we had settled the case of Dr. Livingston by publishing the particulars of his death, we have another instalment of news which represents him as being not only alive but well and still going. A letter published at Bombay on May 14, and written by the officer commanding one of the English Sepoy regiments in India, is said to contain the latest authentic intelligence on the subject. The letter was written to the editor of the *Times* of India, and was at once published. The writer says:

"Sir—Our regiment, the 2d Sepoys, (the regiment native infantry, or marine battalion, who accompanied Dr. Livingston's expedition, returned this day from Zanzibar. We have been received from the doctor. He was alive and well, and the havildar, (1st regiment native infantry,) Mr. Sunderland, and the Nassick boys, were with him. S. Thacker, commanding 1st regiment native infantry."

An Imperial Mystery.

The Imperial family of Austria have had another distressing event which is mysteriously mentioned in the Paris *Memorial Diplomatique*, from which we translate: "The Vienna journals lately reported that one of the ladies in waiting on the Empress Carlotta (Maximilian's widow) had been found hanging in her chamber at the palace at Miramar. A letter we have received from Trieste, from a person in whom we have the highest confidence, says the lady in question, who was really in the service of the Empress of Mexico, did not commit suicide, but that she was taken to Vienna under an escort of police. It appears that there is against her a terrible accusation, the nature of which our correspondent indicates; but on this point we think proper to maintain the greatest reserve, until the judicial inquiry permits us to express a judgment founded on facts."

More Territory.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* is reponsible for the following: It has come to light within the last few days that our Government is now negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands. This negotiation began several months ago, and it is said will soon be consummated. Several prominent men from the Pacific coast are here interested in the purchase. The people of the Pacific States are very anxious for the acquisition of the Islands by our Government. It has been hinted in public in California, on many occasions, that in case Queen Emma, the present ruler of the islands, should die, that Americans residing on the islands would raise the United States flag, and call upon our Government to take possession. The sympathies of the inhabitants of the islands are said to be in favor of our Government.

SOME chemical combinations are formed by an explosion of different gases. The most remarkable combination of solids produced by explosion, is the close union formed between the Czar and the Emperor, in consequence of their having been at the same time under the range of Berezowski's pistol. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." That pistol shot may have mighty consequences. Russia and France have not pulled together for many a day. Perhaps it is not well that they should do so now. And it may be that the romantic sentiments and friendships growing out of their participation in a common danger and escape will involve consequences which will make the other European nations look back to the event rather with regret than thankfulness.

THERE has been a very general query what was at the bottom of Gen. Butler's purpose in asking for a special committee to investigate the assassination. The following in a Washington dispatch suggests a clue:

Mr. Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, has been before the Butler Conspiracy Committee, and was examined with reference to the responsibility of various Federal officers as to the exchange of prisoners. *He was closely examined by General Butler as to the acts of General Grant.*

Getting rebels on the stand to damage General Grant will not help General Butler's case much.

The train which left Chicago for Cincinnati